EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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SALT FOR MANURE.

As the subject of manure is engrossing con- Horticulturist, he recommends the following five siderable attention at the present day, especially varieties as being the best winter pears that he the more concentrated kinds, such as plaster, knows. ammonia, and the several preparations of the alkalies, we thought it would be well to make an he says, on a pear or quince stock-is prolific, abstract of Johnson's remarks upon common salt and keeps as well as a Russet apple, if it be as a fertilizer.

In England it has been used with various suc- boxes from the air. It is in season from Decemcess for grass lands, and it is said that it always ber to February. sweetens the herbage. The amount used is from 2. WINTER NELIS. This, he observes, as a six to sixteen bushels per acre, and when it is sweet, melting winter pear, has no equal. Its desired to destroy the old turf, thirty or forty growth is not strong-is well adapted to a quince bushels have been used.

Mr. Collins, of Kenton, Devonshire county, to obtain specimens above medium size, it retried its use in 1826, and speaks of the results as quires high cultivation and some thinning of the follows: In using salt as a manure on grass fruit. In season from November to January. land. I have found the salted portions not to be affected by several early frosty nights, when ev- fect fruit in shape, and less liable to be assailed ery blade of grass on the unsalted portions has by insects than almost any other sort. It is thrifbeen in a frozen state. I observe, too, that it is ty and hardy, not prolific when young, but a destructive to every kind of grub worm; and I great bearer when mature-ripens about the first am convinced where it has been used with judg- of January. The original tree is in Westchesment that it has not failed.

A neighbor of Mr. Collins used salt after the 4. GLOUT MORCEAU. This is a French variproportion of ten bushels to the acre, with great ety and much cultivated in that country. It is advantage to his crops of barley, oats, potatoes, an excellent, rich, sugary pear-is hardy, and a and turnips.

Our readers in New England must remember tivation. It is exceedingly well adapted to enthat the climate of England is more moist, and grafting on the quince stock. In season from of course the salt will be more quickly dissolved December to January. and probably more diluted than it would be in

A Mr. Broke, near Ipswich, in England, used life that it requires much judgment to manage in the month of April, 1821, six bushels of salt it and produce perfect fruit by pruning and thinmanure on a half an acre of red clover. The ning. He prunes out half the fruit spurs as salted clover at first looked rather yellow and in- early as March. It makes long weeping branchjured, but it soon recovered, and when mown the es, and frequently sets a second crop of fruit, increased produce was at least ten cwt. per acre, which should be removed. Ripens from Novemand the after crop proportionably good. The cattle preferred feeding on this part to any other in the field.

For potatoes salt has been found useful in preventing rot, and for increasing the crop. Mr. Johnson made some experiments on this crop, with salt, in 1817. The following table will give a condensed view of his experiments and their

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Honey Bee.

1. Soil simple-produce per acre, 2. With 20 bushels of salt.

3. With stable manure, 20 loads in spring, 219 4. With 20 loads manure and 20 bush, salt, 234 5. With 40 bushels salt alone,

6. With 40 bush, salt and 20 loads manure, 244 Mr. Johnson says that for killing vermin in wheat salt is excellent, and that he has seen it used after the rate of twenty bushels per acre on young wheat, with safety. We should use it cautiously for this purpose, however, until we being very brief. I shall, therefore, only state

a few facts, which I have found very essential to success in the management of bees. As we are He also recommends to collect weeds and all manner of turfs, and put half a bushel of salt to of bee owners, the bee moth, there are but two

Lime slacked with sea water has been found bushels of lime thus slacked are sufficient for an at the idea that bees die of suffocation, but I am will make an excellent manure. Thirty-two acre. In more inland situations the following prepared to say that more swarms of bees die, mode of combining lime may be adopted. Mix suffer it to remain in a shady place or covered ing is simply this: late in the fall, after the bees with sods for two or three months. In this way a decomposition takes place, and after it has become united thoroughly put it on after the rate top of the hive. I then carry them into a dry, row or plough. The decomposition takes place leaving the holes on the top open, as also the by this process, slowly, and cannot be hastened. The poorer kinds of salt are as good or better

for this purpose than the best Turk's Island. whereas, if there is no ventilation in the top of We should think that common sea water boiled down or concentrated by the sun till it would chrystalize without being purified, would make a cheap and efficient manure, or at any rate a valuable ingredient to mingle with other materi-

CAPS FOR HAY COCKS. The Boston Cultiva- the best swarms during winter until adopting my tor, in describing Mr. Cushing's Scat. near Bos- present course of wintering, since which I have ton, says that he has caps which he puts over his not lost a single swarm. hay cocks, which he imported from India. They Last season was a very unpropitious season are made of bamboo, and cost, in India, 37 1-2 for bees in this section, arising from a long and cents each. The freight will enhance the price cold north-easterly storm, coming on just as the a little. Suppose they will cost you 42 cents white or Dutch clover (the principal source each. A hundred of them will amount to \$42- from whence the bees draw their stores) had or, at \$8 per ton, they would cost about five tons come fully into bloom, and continuing until it of hay. They will probably, if taken care of, had drenched nearly every particle of honey last you a life time. We think they would save from the plant; consequently, late swarms had a farmer, in hay and labor, five times that but very small stocks for winter use. I had one amount in a few years.

Can't some of our Yankees get up something had become discouraged, and had commenced of the kind, that will do as well and come cheap- returning to the parent hive; as soon as I dis-

closed the entrance to the hive and carried them AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This work comes to the cellar, and upon an examination I found out promptly, and continues to be filled with inthere was but about seven pounds weight added to the hive, including the weight of the bees, ber has been received and contains a good article on Merinoes, by Jacob N. Blakeslee, of Wable on Merinoes, by Jacob N. Blakeslee, of Wable on Merinoes, by Jacob N. Blakeslee, of the been small, as there was about a quart of bees; tertown, Conn., who, we consider one of the however, I was unwilling to lose them if they did flock of sheep-Merinoes, derived from the could be made to live through the winter. I put Humphrey's and other early importations of the others. By the last of January they had

country, and if so, where?

the 10th of August. The fine for neglecting this is five dollars.

A DAIRY-WOMAN OF WAYNE bloom, I placed them on the bench in the bee that Mr. and Deacon were compatible titles.

Walworth, N. Y. [Genesee Farmer.]



BEST KIND OF WINTER PEARS.

Most of the early kinds do well in Maine, and

we presume that all the varieties of winter pears

will produce first rate with us. Marshall P.

Wilder, Esq., President of the Massachusetts

Horticultural Society, has experimented, per-

haps, as much as any man, on the different va-

rieties of fruits, and in a communication to the

1. BEURRE D'AREMBERG. This does well.

gathered in a dry day and packed at once in dry

stock. It is hardy and thrifty in rich soils, and

3. COLUMBIA. This, he thinks, a more per-

great and constant bearer, but requires good cul-

5. Passe Colmar. This he recommends as

a hardy, vigorous, excellent pear. It is so pro-

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

The following letter contains some valuable

We have been favored with a perusal of it by

the gentleman, (Hon, J. Hodgdon) to whom it

was addressed, and have taken the liberty, tho'

not written for publication, to publish it, for the

benefit of all who love good honey. We trust

the writer will not only excuse the liberty thus

taken with a private letter, but will favor the

DEAR SIR:-Your favor of the 21st inst. was

this day received, requesting information rela-

ting to the habits and the management of the

You are aware that the present is a busy time

with farmers, and that will be my excuse for

casualities that bees are subject to; one is suffo-

cation, the other is starvation. You may smile

during winter, from confined air, than from all

other causes combined. My method of winter-

are done work for the season, I bore, with a

three-fourth inch bit, two or three holes in the

cool and dark cellar and set them on a shelf,

front door, so that there may be a free circula-

tion of fresh air through the hive during winter,

the hive to carry off the vapor generated by the

breath of such a mass of living beings, it will

condense on the sides of the hive in large drops

of water, creating a damp atmosphere, mouldy

comb, and eventually death to the bee. I have

kept bees for many years, and frequently lost

that had gathered but a small stock, and they

covered what they were about, I immediately

Amity, June 27, 1846.

public with more of his experience. [Ep.

hints in regard to the management of bees, which

ought to be more generally known.

ter county, New York.

VOL. XIV.

cultivation of Pears.

A Samiln Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Gen eral Intelligence, &c.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1846.

We have been surprised, often, that more attention has not been given, in our State, to the

> adapted to success in rearing bees and making noney, as any part of New England. There are but very few swarms in the County at present, but I hope ere long to see bees become a part of almost every farmers' stock.

> It seems important that every part of our counry should understand their natural advantages. farmer can keep.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, MILO WALTON.

We copy the following letter from the Western Farmer and Gardener. It describes New England as it appears to a stranger, and we think it is pretty near the truth. It is sometimes a spirits, and it has occurred to me, that possibly help to reform to be told gently of our faults. the very secrecy and skin necessary What he says in regard to temperance among us gence, on the same principle that students always is rather startling to us. If we are behind the prefer to hook a melon, to receiving it as a gift. West in that respect may the "Lord have mercy It strikes my attention more forcibly, because I on us." [Ed. Me. Farmer.

LETTERS OF A COSMOPOLITE

and in justice to the valley, I set it down as an ity among the vicious that I had not looked for.

is a mystery to me as yet.

But there is a bright side to New England farmng, from which we westerners ought to take a lesson. I noticed chiefly great and skillful econstart to save a penny, or render useless things useful. This is evident in a thousand points. To through half the year; if a swamp is too wet to ving round to rot and waste; no cornstalks in the feed yards; no cobs in the manger; the barns and filled up with sawed and split wood, seasoning in neat piles for the summer and winter consumption, a providence that I never saw in any western State. It would seem that a yankee farmer does not know what an idle moment means: rain or shine, cold or warm, he always finds useful and appropriate labor, which is sure to tell in his

favor in the final result. would appear; how much richer her resources and rapid her growth, if New England industry could be allied to her exhaustless fertility! Com-

farming;" systematic drains, which a civil engi- well as timely. surprised to see high cultivation in fields totally apology for troubling you with another communiwithout fences. There seems to be two ways of cation upon that subject. protecting a farm; one to enclose the fields and After having emptied the stomach, and rinsed

used to enclose their mile-square farms? graphical, secular, and political. Thus the guide- cloth closely to keep it free from insects. boards along the roads "To Concord, N. H." meeting-house, vulgo, "meetinus,") that is, the centres from which distances are measured between villages is from church to church, instead of from court house to court house, as is the case an article on the subject of preparing rennet. in the west. There, too, town meetings are all Having tried that method as well as the one below held in the village meeting-house. Elections are given, I am satisfied the latter is far preferable. carried on in the same nucleus of general interests. It is more economical, and, will make much better The village pound for estrays is often near the flavored cheese. church, and the village tavern generally faces the To six gallons of water add salt enough to Can the Editor of the Agriculturist inform us whether there are any "Cheviot sheep" in this neep" in this comb filled with honey; they immediately came Mr. H. live here?" pointing to his supposed resinamon and cloves, unground.

up and eat thereof. I continued to feed them in dence. "No. sir." "Does he live near here?" It is better if made the fall pro-SHUT UP YOUR BUCKS. The law requires that the same way, giving them in all about four "Don't know any such name." "Who does live but will answer if made two or three weeks berams should not be allowed to run at large after pounds. When the spring was sufficiently ad- in this house?" "Deacon H." The very man fore used.

ing 20 instead of 24, was adopte

house by the side of the rest, and at this time I To one accustomed to the stir and change that should judge that they contained nearly the is found in all western towns, even the smallest, complement of a full swarm, viz: 20,000, be- the dull, quiet, regular routine of New England sides nearly filling their hive with comb and villages is absolutely insupportable; and this I take to be the reason why yankees who have There are hundreds of tons of honey lost to once been waked up by a sojourn in the west, so this county, annually, for the want of bees to rarely are contented to resume the life and habits gather it up. I think Aroostook county as well of their native province. The fact is, every healthy, whole man needs and enjoys excitement, as much as a trout does the sparkling brook, and after once tasting the pleasure of it will as little go back to the monotony of quiet life, as would the aforesaid trout leave his mountain rills to dwell with the quiet and sedate cat-fish in smooth stagnant pools and ponds.

But for all this good that can be justly ascribed I believe bees to be the most profitable stock the to those descendants of the Puritans, I am surprised at one thing in which they seem to be behind the west. I refer to temperance. Strange it may seem, but it is a fact, that I have seen more drinking men in New England than I ever saw before in the same space of time in the west. And yet, scarcely a village allows the sale of had always known New England as the birthplace of all noble national reforms, and of course Boston, May 16, 1846. I looked to find in her an exemplifiction of the Eds. Far. and Gard: There, sirs, I have noble truths she has put forth to her sister states seen the good and bad, the rich and poor sides of and the world. In education, intelligence religion, New England farming. Travelling through the and practical advancement and current progress, Connecticut valley from Hartford to Hanover, I have not been disapointed; but in morals I find takes one through the paradise of New England, a narrowness among the correct, and a deprav-

extremely fertile and highly cultivated tract, In short, although I profess no great philosophwhich renders a full return for all the skillful labor | ical or political acumen, yet it seems to me, that given to its tillage. But leaving Hanover, New in the east and west we have two extremes in Hampshire, and going down to Concord, gives morals and manners, neither of which are desirathe other side of the picture, and you may see ble as a whole, but both embracing excellencies what a stony, sterile country New England is. which should be mutually transplanted. The vegetable garden here, looks to me much like west should import from New England industry western gravel walk, and the pasture lots re- education, experience in practical matters, togethemble stone quarries; the corn-fields I could not er with a large invoice of religious principle; find, for corn is not yet up, and with some little while in return New England should transplant skill in guessing, I gave it up; for where under pliancy, knowledge of men and things (gained in By men who are thrifty and successful in making heaven, earth and moisture for corn can be found, the west by heterogeneity of our population) money, they are always promptly attended to; and the others almost all recovered, and begin to

SUCKER BLIGHT.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator enomy by every device that a yankee brain can quires why the pear tree does not thrive in his keeping them, and not competiton, is the life of ly digested, made her recover; and such a diet portion of the country (Parsonsfield, Me.) as it business. Often have we known a poor but honest would perhaps have done so without surgery. I did some years since? and then goes on to say man establish his credit merely by going to dine opened the crops of many hens without having use up old stumps, drawn out bodily, roots and that the trees are all grown from the sprouts of with his friend at the appointed hour; and we ever saved one by it; and I believe it to be an all, they lay them roots to the road, and making other trees, but that there is not the same growth secure and picturesque fences; to clear the fields of sprouts as formely. One of the most able men of stone they chuck them together in long rows upon the subject of fruit trees in this country, engagement he had made. [Cincip. Chron. around the border, and call them stone fences; if Professor Kirtland, in an article published in our a hill side has an inch of soil upon it, a "side-hill last year's volume, stated plainly the cause of plow" cultivates it; if the grass and moss of a pe-decay in pear trees when grown from suckers. culiarly barren stone-quarry won't keep a cow Our Boston friends, if they did not see that article, alive, it answers to keep a dozen sheep nibbling will do well to examine and publish it for their readers, benefit. All sprouts have very few be productive under cultivation, it yields muck fibrous roots, and they invariably partake for land less fortunate. There you see no rails of the disease of the tree from whose roots they proceed. It may not exhibit itself for years, but will eventually do so, and if a season occur houses are all in fine order, neat and commodious; like the past one we have experienced, it will and wood-houses at this time (spring) are already exhibit itself on young trees, as we have ourself dead spots appear on the trunk and limbs; the leaves are sickly yellowish green, and the whole appearance is of half starved. If a bearing tree, it perfects little or no fruit this season, and that devoid of flavor; and another year the ground tion to my western pride, how different the west

INDUIRY, PREPARING RENNET.

pare, for instance, the crop of "sod corn," as Mr. Editor: I wish to inquire, through the raised upon the prairies of Illinois, with the medium of your paper, respecting a certain weed equal produce of a field cultivated here with hard found to some extent in fields of winter wheat, incessant labor. In the former, a yoke or two of in this and adjoining counties, called by many red oxen and a boy to drop seed, will in a week en- root. I am almost entirely unacquainted with it, sure a larger crop than the labor of five men, and and would be glad to know in what way and horses to match, protracted through six or eight during what season of the year, farmers are most weeks, in the latter; in one case the labor is to successful in destroying it. In the portion of plant and harvest; in the other the labor is in cul- Wayne county in which I reside, the weed is in tivation—hoeing, hoeing! its infancy, as it were, and any information or Here, too, is to be seen, the triumphs of "book- advice respecting it will be very acceptable as its infancy, as it were, and any information or

neer might be proud of; judicious manures, mak- In your May number I noticed directions giving the land produce what nature never knew she en to the Michigan Farmer, by a Herkimer Co. was capable of; select orchards elegantly pruned cheese manufacturer, relative to preparing a renand cleaned; convenient barns; blooded stock, net. Believing that I can communicate to you a and cleanly, spacious dairies. The traveller sees better way (having tried both thoro'ly, I think,) in the road no live-stock to turn it into a cattle- of preparing rennet, given me by one of the most yard, rendering it a path perilous to a pedestrian; successful cheese makers in Wayne County, of no swine to run over, while in many places he is more than thirty years experience, is my only

the other to fence in the cattle, and I would sug- it very slightly, saturate it with salt, inside and gest to western farmers, whether it would not out. Then put it in a shallow dish, throw in a take fewer rails to do the latter than are now small handfull of sage, and set it in a temperature of say 80°-being careful to turn it There is much, too in the mind and habits— daily, that it may absorb all the juices extracted the genius of New England obvious to the stran- by the salt, which will unavoidably be lost if the ger, which the resident never notices. Religion rennet is allowed to hang, (as the article alluded is still the core and centre of everything; topo- to directs.) When thoroughly dried, wrap it in a Yours respectfully, E. C. W.

Wolcott, June, 1846. Making Rennet.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in your April number

"meetinus," and is kept by the deacon. The make a brine sufficient to bear up an egg; scald it defference paid to the clergy and church dignita- and skim it. Let it cool and settle, and then

A DAIRY-WOMAN OF WAYNE Co.

and attention .- [Bulletin of July 22.

NO. 33.

THE FARMER .--- A PICTURE. BY C. G. EASTMAN. The farmer sat in his easy chair, Smoking his pipe of clay, While his hale old wife, with busy care,

Was clearing the dinner away. A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes, On her grand-pa's knee was catching flies. The old man placed his hand on her head. With a tear on his wrinkled face,

He thought bow often her mother dead Had sat in the same, same place. As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye, "Don't smoke," said the child, "how it makes ye ery."

The house dog lay stretched out on the floor, Where the sun, after noon, used to steal; The busy old wife by the open door, Was turning the spinning wheel— And the old brass clock on the mantletree

Had plodded along to almost three:-Still the farmer sat in his easy chair. While close to his heaving breast,

The moistened brow and the head so fair. Of his sweet grandchild were prest! His haad, bent down, on her soft hair lay-Fast asleep were they both on that summer day !

THE EXCAVATOR. The great "Lion" in these diggins, now a days, is the Excavator, in use upon the Northern Railroad, about a mile north of the old North Church. It is a curious and most ingenious combination of all the mechanical powers. It goes by steam of course. At the end of a large beam, is a sort of a huge iron shovel .- which by means of pulleys and screws, &c., is brought to bear upon the soil, then the steam is put on, and it "goes ahead," till it is full, then it stops, as it should. Then it is cunningly whirled round till it is brought directly over a dirt cart, into which it empties itself in short metre. The car being filled is quickly moved away, and another takes its place, and so on indefinitely. The way it digs into the "bowels of the harmless earth," is a caution. [Concord N. H. Courier.

Business Engagements. They are of far nore importance than people generally suppose. and when you know a man to be in a constant lay. Mr. Lloyd's hen was no doubt in the first state of excitement and always "hard pushed" for the "dollars needful," you may be sure that food, perhaps scalded meal, which she wanted, he seldom keeps an engagement. Promptness in but not gravel nor lime, being easily and rapidhave known more than one business man to lose error that the passage into the stomach can be his credit by thinking more of his cigar than the obstructed, into which error I first fell likewise,

SCOURS IN SHEEP. MR. EDITOR :- Below I give you a recipe to cure the scours in sheep, that I have thoroughly tested and never knew to fail. It is very simple and chean.

Cure for Scours in Sheep. First take your sheep shears and tag them, as the filth that adheres to them in such cases seems to augment the disease; and then give from 4 to 6 table spoonfuls of good rennet, prepared the same as cheese makers use it to set their curds for cheese. To a lamb 8 or 10 months old, I give 4 spoonwitnessed. There being few or no fibrous roots, fuls-and if it is not well in twenty-four hours, the tree is not sufficiently supplied with nourish- I repeat the dose; but one dose generally cures. ment to continue its thrifty growth; dark, half I keep it on hand, in a bottle, at all times. As above stated, I have never known this remedy

to fail .- [Genesee Farmer. Burdett, 1846. R. BURRITT.

FIFTY LOADS OF HAY. Capt. Parsons of this town, got into his barn fifty large loads of hay, luring four days this week. There are but few farmers of whom such a statement can be made. [Northampton Gazette.

Mr. Harrison Bacon of this town, in nine days, ot into his barn eighty tons of hay, and his having s not nearly done. On a lot of six acres the crop about thirty tons are cut. Can our Northampton namesake tell us if they have any better tarms on the Connecticut? Mr. Bacon cut this year, from 120 to 130 tons of hay-all of the best quality. Barre Gazette.

THE GENESSEE VALLEY WHEAT CROP. About half the wheat has been more or less affected by rust. Most of it bowever has been slightly damaged. Some pieces have been nearly destroyed. Contrary to what is usually the case, that which ipened earliest was injured most. Opinions vay as to the amount of the crop, but it is generally believed the yield will be more than an average. Our own opinion is that it will not ex- that in which it differs most from other varieties. ceed an average crop in this section.

f Rochester American.

A GREAT STEAMBOAT PROJECT. Vespasian Ellis, Esq., formerly United States Charge at Carraccas, has obtained from the Government of Venezuela the exclusive right of navigating the mighty Oronoco with steam vessels for twenty-two years, on terms highly advantageous,-What a theatre is here opened for enterprise and developement! and what agent so powerful as steam, for increasing population and spreading intelligence? In the state of the state

in length, and the area of the basin drained by it is 400,000 square miles, or 256,000,000 of acres. Above its mouth it receives the Paraguay, or Oarom, the only large tributary which augments its volume from the South. For boats, says the same respected author, few rivers of the world afford a more extended and less interrupted nav-

Three or four strawberry leaves, eaten green, are an immediate remedy for dysentery, summer complaint, &c. Papers by publishing the above will confer a favor on the community, and save an immense amount of suffering and many valuhe live pear here?" It is better if made the fall previous to using— able lives. [Albany Argus.

Ness family, has been sentenced to be hung on the sixteenth of an acre of good deep loam, with the 18th of Sept. next. his his many IT 15 not 18 to only well you out to organize real of

practice such fully.

current volume, page 142) has succeeded in cur-ing his hen, but not by his surgical operation.— I have lost in winter time many fowls by this same distemper. I tried such surgery-rhubarb pills, assafætida, and other nostrums, till circumstances made me reflect better, and finally discover the true cause of the disease. Hens are by nature provided with a crop to serve them as a magazine for provisions; because, in their natural state, they stumble sometimes upon an abundance of food, and often for days find nothing. But as any kind of vegetable or animal matter kept in a moist and moderately warm state, must inevitably begin to ferment and putrify, all-providen nature has given to these bipeds the instinct to fand a remedy against the detrimental effect of putrefaction upon a living organism, the remedy for which is lime.

DISEASE OF FOWLS.

Fowls, if fed ever so well, will become sick, and finally die, if they cannot get at gravel and lime, the one acting mechanically, and the other chemically, in the digestion of their food. It is an error to believe that they only eat lime for the formation of the shell of the egg, because cocks eat as much lime as hens, and young chickens do so likewise. In opening and examining hens which have died of this disease, their stomachs will show an essential difference from that of a sound fowl. In the sound one, the innermost coat of the stomach is a strong leather-like whitish or yellowish substance, and can be pulled off from the outermost part in one piece, without breaking. In the diseased hen, this cont will be found either completely, or at least partially black, round the œsophagus, the orifice by which the food enters-in a state of inflamation or even putrefaction, crumbling to pieces, at any attempt to pull it off. The skin or coat contains, gives out, and forms the gastric juice, without, which no digestion can take place. The chemical theory of fermentation, which I cannot enter into here, is too well ascertained, and explains the action and reaction of putrid food upon the gastric juice, if not remedied by an alkali. Any market-dealer of fowls will affirm that this disease befals them when they are cooped up for some time, and shipmasters know it too well to their great damage; yet they are all either too gnorant or negligent to provide them with gravel and lime. Sometimes, when the fowls can get both these remedies, before the disease is gone too far, they recover; but if they emit from their mouths a strong foetid smell, nothing can save

About three weeks ago, a friend of mine bought 100 fowls in market. He observed some 40 or more sick of this disease, and dying off with full crops. He applied to me for advice, and I made him separate all the sick ones from the others, and keep them for 36 hours without food, provided only with water. We then exmined them, and found about a dozen with full crops, yet smelling very bad from their mouths. which were marked, and put with those whose crops were empty, or nearly so, and kept upon a diet of soaked wheat, into which was mixed charcoal powder and airslacked lime, for about 10 or 12 days. The first ones are now all dead, although it might occur, but certainly not in a whole coon-full at once, and I vet doubt that any fowl would swallow anything liable to do so; they are too cautious for that.

[American Agriculturist. NEW ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DISCOVERED. J. Milton Sanders publishes a communication in the Advertiser of yesterday from which we ex-

tract the following: "During our experiments in England upon the Magnetic Light, I discoverd an electric telegraph, which far surpasses anything yet brought into use. Careful and thorough experiment has demonstrated to me, that it can be worked with about one quarter of the expense of any yet in use, and that its facilities for transmitting thought far surpass anything yet invented. It will require but two wires, and those of a small size. It is not as complicated as Morse's, which is the least so of any yet in use-and will work constantly for years without getting out of repairs. Lest I should be accused of exaggeration. I am willing to submit models of my telegraph, and those of Wheatstone's, Bain's and Morse's together, and thus prove beyond a doubt, that mine surpases them all in economy and promptness of duty. I should have laid this invention is about twenty tons, or three tons and two-thirds before the public some time ago, but felt a delito the acre. On another lot of eleven acres, cacy in so doing because of the nonsuccess of our Magnetic Light, but as the light has succeeded, I now feel emboldened to come before my fellow-citizens with an invention, which although not so brilliant as the light, is of equal

importance in an utilitariun point of view." Mr. Sanders proposes showing his new invention to responsible gentlemen who wish to examine it, and thinks it should take precedence in erecting a telegraphic line for the west.

CALICO CORN. Mr. Townsend, in the Farmers' Cabinet, strongly recommends the above species of corn, especially for culinary purposes. Its most valuable property for this use, and is in containing a large proportion of starch and less of oil. Mr. T. says-"The bread of the corn, when mixed and prepared for baking in the same manner as wheat flour, will become light sooner than wheat; and for pies does not stick together as well as wheat flour. In taste. a difference can be discovered. But let a person who has no knowledge of the article, make use of the bread, pudding or pies, which occurred at my own table, and let him be asked of what the article was made, and he would pronounce it wheat-so near does it approach it." "I had 72 or 73 pounds when taken to the mill; and had 30 pounds of superfine, and 20 of common flour -and 21 pounds of bran." [Spy.

EARTHING UP POTATOES. On this subject, Mr. C. W. Johnson says,-"I have long had doubts relative to earthing up potatoes being a beneficial practice, and now I am convinced that it is detrimental. The variety employed in my experiments are the Pink Kidney; all the sets were planted at the same time, (the first week in April,) in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows; and were taken up September 24th, and weighed. The average of all my experiments gives exactly an increase of onefourth in favor of not earthing up; but some of the plants gave still more, viz: as 42 lbs. is to William Freeman, the murderer of the Van 31 1-2 lbs. The experiment has been ma

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ng,

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1846.

Probate Notices. Those of our friends who have Probate Notices to publish, and would like to have them appear in the Farmer, which circulates extensively in the County of Kennebee, have only to signify the wish to the Judge of Probate.

Job Work, of all kinds, as neatly executed, and on a reasonable terms, at the Farmer Office, as at pay establishment in the State. Fancy jobs printed with all the different colored inks

EVERGREENS OF MAINE.

We come now to the Pine genus, which contains in its enumers on of species, some of the most useful of wees in the arts of life. Indeed, that people or nation who have none of the pine species among them, find it difficult to carry on all the dusiness of life easily. We have not so masy species of this genus in Maine as some of our sister States, but what do grow here have been the means of making an almost infinite amount of business, and bringing into our territory immense wealth.

The kinds that we have seen in Maine, are 1st, the Norway Pine, (Pinus Rubra,) sometimes called Red Pine. 'The Pitch Pine, sometimes called Black Pine, (Pinus Rigida,) and the White Pine, (Pinus Strobus.)

The Norway Pine grows abundantly in many parts of the State in small tracts, generally on dry sandy soils, throwing up a straight, thrifty trunk, almost uniform in size for two-thirds of its length, and stretching up to 70 or 80 feet in height.

It is called red pine from the red color of its bark. The branches are covered with tufts of dark green leaves, say 5 or 6 inches long, starting out in pairs along the twigs and at the end of the branches, forming bunches. The cones or apples are smooth, that is, have no thorns, and are about two inches long. The grain of the tree is dense, compact and resiny, and hence it is valuable for floors. It is also highly prized in ship building, and it is not uncommon to see planks in the ship yard forty feet long without a knot or shake or blemish in them. It is almost universally used for the decks of vessels, being hard and light. For masts and spars it is much used. As an ornamental tree it is seldom cultivated, and vet it would make a pleasant variety in a belt of forest trees. It is very vigorous, and when young has a healthy, pleasant appearance, and in the proper soils may be easily prop agated from seeds or by transplanting.

Pitch Pine. This species is not very abur dant in Maine. It is found in York county on the sea board, and also in Brunswick upon the sandy plains. It prefers sandy soils. It does not grow to so great a height as many other species with us do, though we are told that in the South it grows to 80 feet in the swamps. It has a rough, scaly bark, and a dense compact top of branches and leaves. It contains much turpen-

The leaves start out in threes and are various in their length according to the luxuriance of the tree, say from two to six inches.

The cones or apples also vary in size. They are somewhat pyramidical in shape, and each scale has a sharp point or spine which grows single on the branches, but where the soil is rocky and hard they often occur in clusters.

The branches start out very numerously, oc cupying two thirds of the trunk, and hence the timber is more knotty than the other kinds. The wood is generally pretty well filled with pitch, especially when the tree grows on gravelly and sandy soils, and hence it is rendered solid and durable, but not so good for working into many things. When it grows on moist soils the wood is less compact. The boards make hard, durable floorings, and the timber is pretty good for frames of buildings. It makes a valuable fuel. Being resinous, it easily kindles and makes a quick, hot fire, and hence is very useful to bakers, brick-makers, and for steam engines. In some parts of New England tar and pitch used to be made from it-but for many years past nothing of the kind has been done, as these substances are furnished in greater quantities and much cheaper from the Carolinas.

This species may be easily propagated from seeds, but very little attention is paid to it as an ornamental tree.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Maine, after a session of thirteen weeks, adjourned on Monday last. We hope the people are now satisfied that the argument brought forward by the advocates of a "summer session," viz: that it would have a tendency to shorten the sessions and thereby lessen the expenses of government, is all a whim or sheer "humbug." We have not the means of now knowing what the comparative expense of the session just passed has been, but we shall ascertain, and make it known.

Some years since we were in favor of a summer session, believing as above stated, that it would materially shorten the time of holding them, and therefore be more economical. We had the honor of being on the committee that sat in the summer of 1840, to revise the Statutes, and also to the extra session held in the fall of that year, and we then had practical proof of the many causes that would render the summer an unfit season. Since then we have opposed summer sessions. We oppose them now; and are decidedly of opinion that the sooner we get back to "winter sessions" the better it will be for us all. As for very short sessions they are out of the question. We hear a great deal about a short session at the commencement of every one-but so long as we are comparatively a new and growing State, with a territory as large or larger than all the rest of New England, with so many separate interests already long established, and with new ones rising every year, demanding the attention of our lawgivers, there can be no hope of a session of less duration than ten or twelve weeks. It is idle to think otherwise, and the people may as well make up their minds to it first as last.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED. Congress adjourned on the 10th. We have been careful to give a correct and faithful abstract of the proceedings, both of Congress and of our State Legislature. These have taken up much room. As they have now adjourned, we shall have more room, and

mow adjourned, we shall have more room. As they have shall have more room, and shall for it. It is time enough to shall give more variety to curreaders in future.

French language. The citizens of Windhold whom they wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, to a competent instruction. Dr. Read, who speaks and reads the language to a competent instruction. Dr. Read, who speaks and reads the language, to a competent instruction in that village, at the very low price of \$2 for 24 is not a language.

The citizens of Windhold with the said to be reader in future. The committee of the board the wife of the Captain of the boat, and a lady who was a passenger, took her place and did not quit it until 4 o'clock her place and did not quit it until 4 o'clock her place, and did not quit it until 4 o'clock her place, and depth in to accept the assurance of outside the vising to acquire a knowledge to the French language, to a competent instruction. Dr. Read, who speaks and reads the language to a competent instruction in that village, at the very low price of \$2 for 24 is not company. Mr. Thomas in the chair.

The committee then for the committee then for the committee then for the committee of the board, and a lady who was a passenger, the language and the language and the late of the board the given to Region and the table. According to the parties fight it of the board, and a lady who was a passenger. The committee then for the committee of the board and the parties fight it of the board, and in opposition, by Messrs. Chadwick and Levensaler. The committee then following hand deading the processed doing and seaded the wife of the Captain of the board, and a lady who was a passenger. The citizens of Windhold and assiduous manner in which he as distributed the processed doing and seaded the duties of his office during the processed doing and seaded the duties of his office during the processed doing and the table. According to the committee and the processed doing and seaded the duties of his office during the pr of the French language, to a competent instruct-er. Dr. Read, who speaks and reads the lan-

WHAT THE SQUIRREL DOES WITH THE DIRT

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer DEAR SIR: I was somewhat amused and edit fied in perusing a chapter on squirrels in a recent number of the Farmer, wherein you favored your patrons with a very correct general description of the nature and habits of this active and industrious race of animals-or how they "carry themselves," as the Frenchmen say-but a remark or two which you made relative to the habitation, and mode of constructing the same. of the striped squirrel, induced me to favor the opinion that you didn't see this industrious little fellow do the neat little thing which I recollect having seen him do in my schoolboy days, and which Dr. Harlan had undoubtedly witnessed, if he spake "that he did know, and testified to that he had seen." (Vide the quotation from him.) After remarking that this is the squirrel that puzzled the Yankee who couldn't conceive how he could dig his hole without throwing out any dirt, and alluding to the Irish anecdote, by which it was shown that he not only solved the problem happily, but "come the Paddy over the Yankee." I observed that you gave it as your opinion that he don't begin to dig his hole at either end, but "fits up a habitation where it finds some chink or crevice, made by accident, or by a decaying root." Now, Sir, I readily concur with your opinion

thus expressed, so far as pertains to their more common mode of operations, for I doubt not, active and industrious though they be in cases of necessity, that they partake so much of the nature, in this particular, of a certain other race of animals, that they will not dig for the pleasure of digging, or the good flow of the health and life giving fluid which such exercise affords. Nevertheless, should they not be thus favored with a habitation, by chance or accident, in the immediate vicinity, when he finds a good spot for him to locate or take up his winter quarters, in consequence of an abundance of edibles, suited to his taste, near at hand, he will go to work in right good earnest, and fit up a very comfortable dwelling, with a store house adjoining, in due time for laying in his stock of provisious for winter. This he does by digging a hole in the earth, however hard it may be, having two openings and as many lateral branches, agreeably to the statement of Dr. Harlan, in the section which you quoted from him. I will just remark in this connection, for the gratification of those who may have curiosity to know what this little fellow does, in truth, do with the deposits, as also his method of removing them, that the Irishman told the truth when he solved the problem for the Yankee, (for having two ends to his hole, he must of course begin to dig at the other end,) in regard to the beginning of his work. But not possessing sufficient wisdom to enable him to dig a hole large enough to contain dirt and rubbish too, as the Irish gentleman told his servant to do, when he was about making an excavation wherein to deposit some rubbish-he is obliged to remove it, and this he does, with much dexterity, by depositing it in his cheek pouches, (in which, probably most persons have noticed, they carry their provisions when laying in for winter,) when he carries it to an obscure spot, about a rod distant, and piles it up neatly, covering it, when his work is completed, with leaves, grass, or the like that may be at hand. Thus it will be seen at once that the unparalleled neatness of this little fellow is the cause of this mystery which has puzzled even the Yankees, since a "long time ago." One end of their hole, however, is usually obscured from the view of the passers by with leaves or the like, and is not used to go in or out at, except in cases of emergency; as Forts are sometimes constructed with a back passage way, by which the soldiery may pass out and escape unperceived, in case they should be taken.

It is really amusing to see a number of little archins pursuing their holiday sports, and as they chance to get their eye upon one of these little fellows, just as he gives a loud chickaree, as if in defiance of them, and then pops into his hole, to hear the more witty one among them calling to his comrades to bring a pailful of water, exclaiming, at the next moment, with evident manifestations of joy, "We'll drowned him out!"-And this they would do in double quick time. unless chickaree has got his domicil constructed with wise reference to such an emergency, in which case he could take a quick walk to the other end of the hole as he heard the water come rushing down, where he could remain unharmed until the waters abated, or his pursuers, tired of waiting for him to come out, and concluding that it must be they had drowned him in, had retired.

Winthrop, August 2d, 1846.

Note. This is a new fact to us. Our friend attributes the cause of his carrying away and hiding the dirt thus dug out, to neatness. If he is not deceived, and it be true that he does this, may it not be from a motive of concealment, so that the pile of rubbish may not betray his "whereabouts?"

THE GOSPEL BANNER.

This paper, edited by our old friend and school mate, Brother Drew, comes out in an entire new dress, and very much enlarged and improved. It is now one of the handsomest and largest papers in the State, and the mechanical execution, as well as the enlargement, do great credit to the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Homan & Manley. We congratulate friend Drew on the favorable auspices under which his paper comes out. He has devoted, for many a long year, all his zeal, talent and industry to the cause which he has espoused, and albeit we may not agree with him in every sentiment, we accord to him our cordial testimony in favor of the faithfulness with which he has maintained what he conceives to be the real and only truth.

TAINT TRUE that the man in Maine whe drank a decoction of pine leaves to cure a cold has a sapling growing out of his head; but 'tis true that there is a man in Maine who has drank grog till his belly is so big that he has been hired for a worm to a distillery.

LIFE OF GEN. TAYLOR. The life of General Taylor has been published by the Messrs. Aptons, written by Mr. Powell. We do not think it wise to publish the life of a man before he has lived out half of it. It is time enough to

old Plymouth have made arrangements to move the store north of Pilgrim's rock, so as to afford room to build an iron tence around it, and to build a monument over it. The fence may be well enough, but away with your monuments The old rock is a whole monument in and of itself. Don't go to covering it up with rubbish in shape of monuments. We go for the simple, naked old rock—we would have it as naked and as bare and as bleak as it was when Elder Brewster first put his foot upon it; and then let it tell its own story.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barrett, Bellamy, Bursely, Godfrey, Haines, Hastings, Holdea, Knowlton, Lothrop, Mason, Partridge, R. Porter, Redington, Sargent, Skillin, Thurston—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barrett, Bellamy, Bursely, Godfrey, Haines, Hastings, Holdea, Knowlton, Lothrop, Mason, Partridge, R. Porter, Redington, Sargent, Skillin, Thurston—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barrett, Bellamy, Bursely, Godfrey, Haines, Hastings, Holdea, Knowlton, Lothrop, Mason, Partridge, R. Porter, Redington, Sargent, Skillin, Thurston—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barrett, Bellamy, Bursely, Godfrey, Haines, Hastings, Holdea, Knowlton, Lothrop, Mason, Partridge, R. Porter, Redington, Sargent, Skillin, Thurston—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barrett, Bellamy, Bursely, Godfrey, Haines, Holdea, Knowlton, Lothrop, Mason, Partridge, R. Porter, Redington, Sargent, Skillin, Thurston—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dunn, Pillsbury, R. K. J. self. Don't go to covering it up with rubbish in

RATIO OF SCHOLARS. In the United States it has been stated that one child among every four gan Island. goes to school. In France one in every twenty. In Poland one in every seventy-eight. In Russia one in every three hundred and sixty-seven. And in Prussia every one is sent, and if any one is detained away for any time, the parents or guardians are called upon and punished instead of the child, unless good reason is offered.

SENATORIAL. The Whig Convention for the 4th Senatorial District (Kennebec County) nomin ated on the 11th, the following gentlemen as bling of the Senate at its afternoon session, and I now candidates for the Senate. Hon. Isanc Redingcandidates for the Senate. Hon. Isaac Reding-each other, and your kindness to me, have rendered the ton, Waterville; Hon. L. Lothrop, Leeds; duties I have been called upon to discharge neither ardu-Joseph Baker, Esq., Augusta.

FAT BABIES. The wife of Mr. Towns of East Readfield, was delivered the other day of twins, the aggregate weight of which was twenty-two

If the Phipsburg ladies can boast of the num ber of their babies, East Readfield claims the premium for the fattest.

DEATH BY LIGHTENING-on Monday afternoon John Henry, aged 19 years, son of Joseph White of Windsor, was struck by lightening while sitting in the door of the house.

THE DESIGNS UPON CALIFORNIA. It is known o our readers that Col. J. D. Stevenson, of New York, has just completed the organization of a regiment, to be employed in prosecuting hostilities against the Mexicans in Upper California. This regiment, it is understood, is to go round Cape Horn to the Pacific-a movement which indicates that our Government is in no expectation of a very speedy settlement with Mexico. But the inviting and authorizing him to organize such a in regard to California, with a little more plainthan any thing else which has transpired. The letter was laid before Congress in reply to a call for information, and thus has found the light sooner than was intended. The Secretary, in specifying the conditions upon which Col. Stevenson shall form his regiment, says:

"The President expects, and indeed requires, that great care should be taken to have it composed of suitable persons-I mean of good habits -as far as practicable of various pursuits, and such us would be likely to remain at the end of the war, either in Oregon or in any other ter-RITORY in that region of the globe, which may THEN be a part of the United States."

Here is an intimation at least that the President considers it possible that the acquisition of California, or some "other territory in that region of the globe," may result from the war with Mexico. - The Secretary enjoins it upon Col. Stevenson, not to let it "be publicly known or proclaimed" that the regiment is "to go to any particular place!" But the curiosity of some inquisitive member of Congress has let the cat out of the bag, even before the volunteers have embarked. not be surprised. It has for some time been sus- in Hampden. Resolves-relating to education in the nia was not only a doomed trophy of the Mexican on the Public Lands. war, but a promised land to some political aspirant; and that some Joshua or more likely some Caleb-who has declared that he neither fears the Anakims that dwell in the land, por the British nor the French that may come out to their aid-will ere long be permitted to go in and take possession, as Governor of the territory that may THEN be a part of the United States." [Traveller.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER. A COFFESpondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the particu- the Revolutionary war and their widows was taken ars of a collision between two steamboats on the St. Lawrence, on the 31st ult., which caused a

great loss of life. The Quebec, it seems, was coming from Quebec towards Montreal, and when waters in Gardiner was taken up and debated at near the wharf at Trois Rivieres, was run into length. It was amended on motion of Mr. Woods Montreal and racing furiously with the Syden- mays 28, ferred from the fact that a solid iron shaft of the Rowland Hill, eighteen inches in diameter, was broken off, and the fragment of the shaft, with the wheel attached, was left upon the bows of the Quebec. The water was covered with the fragments of the wreck, and here and there could be Dunn. seen stuggling in the stream, the heads and arms of those who, by the shock, had been thrown from the bill to set off part of St. Albans to Hartland. boat, or in their terror had leaped overboard. The air was filled with confused outcries in French and English; and most appalling shricks were uttered to extricate themselves from the sinking boat On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the Senate which floated slowly down the stream, and was its vote passing the same to be engrossed. fire but the fire was soon subdued. There were on board a large number of French Canadians it is supposed that many were drowned, but it is not known how many. Five only were rescued by the boats from the water. Most of the bag- roe, R. K. J. Porter-10.

escaping only with their night clothes. At a subsequent meeting of the passengers of the Quebec, it was their unanimous opinion that sage of the bill to be engrossed, and appeared as the disaster was to be attributed to the unpardonable rashness of the Captain of the Rowland Hill, who regardless of the repeated expostulations of his passengers, urged his boat to the

CAPTAIN PAGE. We have already mentioned the death of this gallant but unfortunate officer. When he embarked at Point Isabel, for this city, although it was feared that he would be for life a helpless victim of his terrible wound, he was regarded as convalescent; but his exposure during the voyage caused a relapse, from which he never recovered.

When we saw him on board the Missouri, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, he was quite helpless. He was fed by means of a silver tube, and expressed his wishes on a slate. He was accompanied by his devoted wife, who continued to nurse him with true conjugal tenderness, denying herself all relief and rest, until she was taken exhausted from his bedside a few hours before his

His faithful orderly, John Halliday, was also with him from the time he received his wound, until he breathed his last. Brother soldiers, the difference of rank was forgotten, and he nursed his commander with fraternal affection and fidel-

At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th, the unfortunate officer became sensible that his death hour was approaching. When asked if he was reconciled to die, he made a sign that he was.— The discussion was continued in favor of reductions of the Telos case. was approaching. When asked it he was reconciled to die, he made a sign that he was.—

Mrs. Page being exhausted and having been removed from his bedside the wife of the Captain moved from his bedside the wife of the Captain Chadwick and Levensaler. The committee then Chadwick and Levensaler. The committee then

PLYMOUTH ROCK. The town authorities of DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Bill restricting the sale of intoxicating drinks, can up on its passage to be enacted, and the question be-ing ordered to be taken by year and nays, was decing order YEAS-Mesers, Allen, Barnes, Barrett, Bellamy,

Bill providing for the removal of the seat of Government, was called up. Mr. Gore proposed to amend by striking out Portland and inserting Monhe-Mr. Gore advocated the amendment at sor

length—after which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bronson made some remarks in opposition to the passage of the bill, and was replied to by Messrs. Dunn and Allen.

AFTERNOON. The bill providing for the removal of the seat of Government was laid on the table. The President, agreeably to announcement this morning, resigned his office as President of the Senate, and on leaving the chair addressed the Senate

SENATORS :- This morning I announced that I should resign my office as President of this body, on the assem-

I leave the office with no recollections to which it will not be grateful for me to recur. I leave it with feelings most respectful and friendly towards every Senator, ar with the sincere desire for the well-being and happiness each and all with whom I have associated at this Board. Mr. Allen was called to the chair, and presided uring the election of President.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Bellamy, Gore and Godfrey, was appoint ed to receive, sort and count the votes for President. The ballots having been taken the Committee reported that Mr. Dunn was duly elected, and on taing the chair addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—I tender to you my most grateful knowledgements for this expression of your kindness a confidence, and assure you that the favors I have received at the hands of the Senators at this Board will always be cherished among the dearest recollections in life. I now enter on the discharge of the duties of the office

espeaking your indulgence and asking your assistance. Mr. Bronson, after a few remarks highly compli mentary to the manner in which the duties of the Office had been discharged by Mr. Chase, presented

the following: Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be pro sented to the Hon. Stephen H. Chase, for the kind, impartial and able manner in which he has presided letter of the Secretary of War to Col. Stevenson, over the deliberations of this board, and that in his retirement he carries with him the esteem, approbaregiment reveals the ulterior designs of our rulers | tion and best wishes of every Senator, with the earnest hope, that his public career, thus far so honorable to himself, and gratifying to his friends, may continue to be upward and onward, unclouded by misfortune till life's great work is accomplished.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting certain documents in relation to the North Eastern Boundary and the claims arising from the Aroostook war, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The conferees on the Anson and North Anson case reported a disagreement. The report was laid on

The Bill for the removal of the seat of Government was again called up and debated at some length, after which the vote was taken on passing the bill to be engrossed, and was decided in the negative as

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bellamy, Chase, Dunn, Godfrey, Holden, Mason, Partridge, Perry, Pillsbury, R. Porter, Skillin, Smith-13. NAYS-Messrs. Barnes, Barrett, Bronson, Burs

ley, Gore, Haines, Hastings, Hodgdon, Jackson, Knowlton, Lothrop, Monroe, R. K. J. Porter, Red-Passed finally. Bills-additional relative to the Kennebec Log Driving Company-additional incor-

porating Pejepscot Manufacturing Company—incor-parating Old Town and Milford Bridge Company are so afraid to trust with such knowledge, will authorizing Daniel Emery to extend steamboat wharf pected by some of that same public, that Califor- Madawaska settlements-limiting the sale of timber House. Resolve in favor of Benj. Brown was read once. Mr. Frost of Bethel spoke in favor of

the resolve, detailing the facts in the case. Messrs. Chadwick, Reed of Waldoborough, and Marston opposed the resolve. Mr. Hill of Moscow advocated The resolve was refused a second reading, 45 to Mr. Hayden, from the conferees on bill authorising

school districts to borrow money, &c, reported that Resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of

up, read twice, debated, and on motion of Mr. Otis of Hallowell, postponed indefinitely. Bill to authorize the erection of a road over tide

by the Rowland Hill, which was coming from of Gardiner, and passed to be engrossed. Yeas 82, ham. The violence of the collision may be in- AFTERNOON. Mr. Crosby of Embden, laid upon the table a bill to suppress caravan and circus exhibitions which was read three times and passed to be

> engrossed, 63 to 37. A message was received from the Senate, announ cing the resignation of Hon. S. H. Chase as Presi-

dent of that body, and the election of Hon. David The House amended and passed in concurrence

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

In SENATE. Resolve in favor of certain non-com missioned officers and soldiers of the revolutionary by those in the water and those who were striving war, came from the House indefinitely postponed

found on a bar, sunk in ten feet of water, lying on her side. Added to the terror, the boat took fusing a passage to the Bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government. The motion prevailed by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Bellamy, Chase,

and Indians. Many of the passengers and crew were taken on board the other steamers. Two

son, Thurston—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrett, Bursely, Haines, Hastings, Hodgdon, Jackson, Knowlton, Lethrop, Mongage was saved, though several lost everything, Mr. Haines moved that the Bill be laid on the ta-

The yeas and nays were then required on the pusfollows: YEAS-Messrs. Barnes, Bellamy, Chase, Dunn,

Godfrey, Holden, Mason, Partridge, Perry, Pillsbury, R. Porter, Skillin, Smith, Thurston-14.

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Barrett, Berry, Buraley, Gore, Haines, Hastings, Jackson, Knowlton, Lothrop, Monroe, R. K. J. Porter-12

Bill authorising the location of a road over tide waters in the town of Gardiner was called up and passed to be engrossed. Bill reducing the salary of the adjutant General

was called up. Mr. Haines proposed to amend so as to provide for Clerk hire. The amendment was rejected. The bill was then refused a passage, 7 to 9. AFTERNOON. On motion of Mr. Haines, the Senate reconsidered its vote refusing a passage to be engrossed to the Bill reducing the salary of the Adjutant General. On motion of Mr. Perry, the bill

was laid on the table. Report of the Committee on the Judiciary grant-ing leave to withdraw on petition of Calvin Bridg-ham and wife, was called up and accepted in con-

House. A communication was received from the Governor, in relation to the disputed territory fund, was referred to the committee on the judiciary in

Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to receive certain moneys allowed under the treaty of Washington, was taken up, and passed to be engrossed, yeas 63, nava 55. The House then resolved itself into cor

the whole, (Mr. Thomas of Newbury in the chair)

Bill relating to flowage was taken up. The ques-tion was on adopting an amendment offered by Mr. Barnes. After a long debate, all the amendments offered, were rejected, as also various motions to lay on the table and refer to the next Legislature; and the bill was indefinitely postponed by a large major-

THURSDAY, August 6. SENATE. Bill to prevent exhibitions of Caravani and Circuses came from the House, (and the rules being suspended) it received two readings, and was

definitely postponed.

The Senate concurred with the House in the inite postponement of the "Flowage bill. The bill regulating the trustee process was taken

up, the question being on passing the bill to be enpassed, was decided negatively, 10 to 13.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill additional changing the time of holding the District Court in Somerset

AFTERNOON. The Senate resumed the consider-

ation of the bill to set off part of Fryeburg to Sweden, and it was finally indefinitely postponed.

Finally passed—Resolves in favor of Williams College Grant Plantation-making appropriations for military purposes-bills relating to impounding beasts-assessing State Tax.

The Senate receded from its former vote on the resolve in favor of certain non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the revolution, and concurred with House. The House insisted on its vote passing resolve in favor of revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Bill for the removal of the seat of government to Portland, was received from the Senate passed to be engrossed. Read twice and to-morrow morning as-Mr. Stuart called up resolves for an amendment to

the constitution, providing for biennial sessions and elections, the question being on reconsidering the vote refusing the resolves a passage. Reconsidera-The bill incorporating the Telos Canal Company

passed to be engrossed yesterday, was reconsidered, amended on motion of Mr. Levensaler, and again passed to be engrossed Petition of Lot Myrick et als. for the suppression of the sale of patent and secret medicines was pre-

sented, read, and laid on the table. Bill to prevent imposition in the sale of was taken up and amended in concurrence, and pass-

ed to be engrossed, 57 to 20. Finally passed-Bill to set off certain lands from Fryeburg to Sweden-to incorporate Red Beech Mills ment he had received, and wished them a happy to Company-to apportion a State tax of \$100,450 for turn to their homes and families.

AFTERNOON. Finally passed, to incorporate Dover and Foxcroft Village Fire Company—resolves in favor of Williams Grant Plantation—for the payment of bounties to Passamaquoddy Indians, on agricultural productions-bills to incorporate Readfield Woolen Manufacturing Co.—making an appropria-tion for the Insane Hospital—bill additional to act setting off part of New Vineyard to Industry-to ncorporate Grand Lake Dam Company-Auburn Manufacturing Companies-trustees of Phipsburg

Bill to incorporate Little River Log Driving Company, was amended and passed to be engrossed. The House adhered to its vote finally passing bill

to set off part of Fryeburg to Sweden, Bill to set off part of St Albans, was passed to be engrossed-yeas 65, nays 57.

SENATE. The Committee on the License Laws reported the whole number of petitioners as estimated at 40,000.

The Committee of conference on the resolve in favor of Wm. Emerson, reported disagreement and advised the adherence of the Senate to its former vote. The report of the conferees was indefinitely postponed. The resolve then passed to be engrossed in

House. Mr. Hayden of Eastport called up the resolve in favor of certain academies, and spoke in favor of making a grant to Dennysville Academy.

A long debate ensued. Messrs. Burnham. Hayden. A long debate ensued. Messrs. Burnham, Hayden, tagonism, than any other within my knowledge Munger, Paine, Edgecomb and others advocating the Parting with mutual good will, we shall all, without general policy and duty of sustaining academies by grants of land or otherwise, as being necessary to qualify teachers, and as affording facilities not now the duties of the chair. I propose that the members to be had in town schools, &c; and Messrs. Levensa- of the House express their minds upon this resolve ler, Grant, Marston, Hill of Moscow, and Choate, by rising. on the other side-contending generally that the State should rather appropriate its lands for the im-

provement of town schools.

Mr. Choate spoke briefly in favor of indefinite postponement, which prevailed, 72 to 35. Finally passed-to incorporate Lake Heron Dam Co .- to incorporate Nickatos Dam Co.

Resolves appropriating \$300 for schools in the setlements on the St. John river, provided the inhabitants raise and expend an conal amount for the same purpose, was read twice. Mr. Getchell offered an amendment, which was

adopted, and the resolve passed to be engrossed. Mr. Sturdivant called up resolve for the removal of the seat of Government to Portland, and it was bear testimony to the faithfulness, dilligence and untiring amended in concurrence. Mr. S. moved a further perseverance with which you have devoted yourselves amendment which was adopted and after some de- the public lusiness bate the resolve was postponed to the 1st of Janua- Those questions, and those only, which relate to the in

SATURDAY, Aug. 8. SENATE. The report of the committee of conference in the Bucksport case, came from the House ference in the Bucksport case, came from the House the clese of the last, and the commencement of the present referred to the next Legislature. The Senate con-

cine came up on its final passage. The object of that, in answer to the multiplied calls for legislation, the bill appears to be the prevention of the sale of greater number of acts and resolves have been passed, and quack medicines. 21 Mr. Haines moved that the bill be indefinitely

postponed, the question was decided in the negative: mer Legislature. veas 8, navs 10. The question returning on passing the bill to be enacted, was decided in the negative, yeas 10, nays

sage, and finally passed it. House. The House adhered to its vote indefinitely postponing resolve providing for a census of

Bill in relation to banks and banking was read three times, amended in concurrence, and passed to be engrossed. This bill continues the charters of all the banks in the State for ten years. Mr. Oaks moved that the resolutions relating to

slavery be taken up. Mr. Levensaler opposed taking up, and Mr. Oaks replied. Mr. O. said he had no desire to make a speech—he only wished an expression had no de of the Legislature. Such expressions have been made in other States, and he thought one should be

Mr. Chadwick said he was willing, for one, to have a silent vote taken on the resolve. So far as he understood the resolve, he was in favor of it. Mr. Chadwick asked for the yeas and nays on taking up, and they were ordered, and the question to take up was negatived 54 to 68.

On motion of Mr. Levensaler, the House voted to meet on Monday morning at half past 4 o'clock. Bill repealing all laws allowing clerk hire to the Adjutant General, was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

MONDAY, Aug. 10. SENATE. A message was sent to the House proposing that when the two branches next adjourn they adjourn without day. The House concurred in the

The Senate concurred in appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the two branches have acted upon all the business before them, and are ready to receive any communica-

tion he may be pleased to make.

The Committee subsequently reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would forthwith communicate by the Secretary of State, and after that he had no further communication to make.

On motion of Mr. Bronson, Ordered, That the Shale of the Senate be presented to Daniel T. Pike, the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the Senate be presented to Daniel T. Pike, the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape, but was caught by the salve attempted to escape. The salve attempted to escape the sal tion he may be pleased to make.

of the Senate be presented to Rev. John H. Ingra-ham, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in had surrounded him, but in the darkness of the which he has performed the duties of Chaplain the night he eluded their vigilance, and is now bepresent session, and he has our best wishes that youd their reach. [Washington (Pa.) Pat. he may be blessed with health and long life.

On motion of Mr. Allen, Ordered, That the thanks

Mr Redington said that the offer presented him an opportunity of making a remark or two as we are on the point of separating; and he desired to say that the resolve which he had offered met his hearty consent, and he doubted not would meet a ready response in the mind of every Senator. The duties of the chair, always arduous, and at time difficult and perplexing, have been discharged in a manner acceptable to all. Prompt and ready in the manner acceptable to ampartial in all his decisions uniformly kind and courteous, the President will carry with him the best wishes of every Senator for

his health, happiness and usefulness in whatever Mr. R. said he deemed it proper to have said the nuch as a tribute of personal respect to the preced ng officer of the Senate.

The wide extent of our State, its many and diversi fied interests, its rapidly developing resources, the energy and enterprize of her citizens in opening new sources of wealth, all these create a demand and necessity for a great amount of private and local legislation; and it will be noticed that such has been the character of a very great proportion of the members before us, and which has protracted the session to a period longer, perhaps, than was gener. ally anticipated. He considered, nevertheless, that as much despatch has been made, as consistently could be, when the great amount of business acles pon, is taken into consideration. He bore willing testimony to the ready and unremitting attention which had been given by committees to the business before them, and the amount of labor they had no formed

He suggested that a change in the time of conveing the Legislature was made with the expectation that the length of the session would be materiali abridged in consequence. This expectation, he was afraid, had not been realized, and suggested that as almost all the business was of a private nature whether the end could not be partially remedied by requiring all petitioners for objects of mere private and local legislation to give notice, to be prescribed by law, of their intended application, in some news paper, so that all persons adversely affected could have early notice. He thought much of the delay occasioned in the early part of the session, by not ces, could be prevented in this way.

He thanked the members for the courteous treat.

Mr. Dunn replied as follows : nity more especially to express my gratitude for the erous compliment bestowed by the resolve just passed feel to reciprocate your good wishes in every realso the kind remarks made by the Senator from Kennelse

I now wish you a pleasant journey to your homes, and happy reception by your families and friends. House. Mr. Adams, by leave, introduced a resolve n favor of Nathaniel Patterson and Charles C. Har non, which was passed to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Senate, propoing that when the two Houses next adjourn, they adjourn without day, and the House concurred. Mr. Paine of Bangor rose and said-Mr. Clerk-I ask leave to present a resolve which have no doubt will received the unanimous approva

of the House. We have now arrived at the close of a session of nusual length, and the amount of business which has been transacted has been fully proportionate the time which has been occupied. of a summer session has not proved, as was antico pated by many, unfavorable to the transaction Legislative business. I acknowledge, as one always opposed to the change, that it has proved upon the whole a successful experiment. Notwithstanding the heat of the season, the session has been distinguished by unusual diligence, and I am happy to say, by less of political heat, less of unpleasant party and distinction of party, remember with pleasure the

Resulted. That the thanks of the House be present the Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, for the faithful, impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged the deties of the chair during the present session of the Legisla

The question was taken by rising, and the resolve unanimously passed.

The Speaker addressed the House as follows: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives-The res tion just passed, expressing your generons approval of official conduct, is, next to the approbation of my or conscience and my God, the greatest possible satisfact to me. Before leaving the honorable position in which you were pleased to place me, I feel myself called upon t

have occupied your time and attention; and if it is un that this session has been a long one, it is also true that period considerably longer than usual had clapsed between The bill to prevent imposition in the sale of medthe additional satisfaction of knowing that a greater num ber have been refused a passage, by this, than by any for

I am sensible, gentlemen, that an unusual and prair worthy spirit of harmony and conciliation has chaized your intercourse with each other; and, for that mark ed and uniform respect, courtesy and kindness, which you have, at all times, extended to me as your presiding office. during the long and thorough investigation of so many sub jects presented for your consideration by the diversified interests of our great and growing State, you will please accept my most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments. Be assured, gentlemen, that the many tokens you ha shown me, of your confidence and esteem, will cause days we have spent together to be ever remembered among the "aumny spots" of my life. As we are about to sepa ate, allow me to send with you my best wishes for y safe return to your several homes. While we retire in our Legislative duties, may we each so strictly obey de divine laws of the Great Legislator of the Universe, at meet and dwell forever in His Kingdom.

Mr. Oaks of Garland offered the following resol Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented Samuel Belcher, Esq., for the prompt, faithful and conteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of office as Clerk of the House of Representatives. The question was taken by itsing and the resolution

unanimously passed. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Gor ernor and inform him that the two Houses have at ted upon all the business before them, and to inquite if he has any further communication to make. They reported that the Governor would forthwith communicate by written message, and after that his

no further communication to make.

The Secretary of State came in with a message from the Governor, informing the House that he has approved of one hundred and sixty-eight acts, and eighty-nine resolves, and that he has no further comcation to make.

The House then adjourned without day.

SLAVE HUNTER KILLED. A few days ago fugitive slave from Maryland, was pursued and overtaken in Sumerset county, in this State, by Esq., far the able, courteous and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of Secretary of Holland's heart, causing his death instantly. the Senate, the present session.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Ordered, That the thanks made good his escape, immediately pursu the people of the neighborhood, who, at nighting

Governor Ford of Illinois is a singular ma

On motion of Mr. Allen, Ordered, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Charles C. Harmon, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Senate, for the fuithful and accommodating manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Ordered, That the thanks of this board be given to Benj. B. Cutter for the faithful and assiduous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the present session, and beg him to accept the assurance of our esteem and best wishes for his future welfare and happiness.

The Secretary of State came in and laid on the table a message from the Governor in relation to the resolve in favor of James Gould, and also a list of the titles of 168 Acts and 89 Resolves, which had

The bill to define the boundaries of Iowa was taked up and passed.

The bill to sell mineral lands on Lake Superior, including Isle Royal and other Islands on Lake Superi-

or, was taken up and passed.

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The Sub-treasury bill was taken up.

Mr. Webster corrected the error in the editorial columns of The Union of last night, relative to the new tariff bill and false invoices, which stated that the value of goods was to be determined by value in New York, Boston, &c. and not by invoice. A more enormous error had never been committed. The truth is exactly the reverse; the value was to be determined at the place the goods were imported.

M'Lane on Friday, the 17th July, at the Fortermined at the place the goods were imported.

Mr. Webster then discussed the sub-treasury system, pointed out the evil consequences which he said would result if that measure should go into opera-

tion.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Niles, Speight, and Calhoun, in favor of the bill—and by Messrs. Evans, Simmons, Miller, and Crittenden, against it. The bill was then read a third time and

House. A resolution was adopted to stop the debate on the warehousing bill, at 12 o'clock this day.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the said

Chapman of Md. addressed the committee for an hour aginst the tariff act.

McClellan of Mich. spoke in favor of and explained the bill and its bearings.

Amendments to the bill were now offered and con-

certain specific duties on iron and coal.

as to repeal the new tariff act. Lost-yeas 64, nays Mr. McClean's amendment was lost. Others were

put and lost. The Committee rose, and reported the sill to the House without amendment. The previous question was ordered. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and

read a third time-yeas 117, nays 52. MONDAY, August 3. In SENATE. A new Committee of Conference

was ordered on the Army Appropriation bill. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and a large number of amendments reported from the Finance Committee were considered way. Very superior American flour is now beand adopted, several amendments from other sources ing retailed in that town from 6 lbs, to 7 lbs. for remaining to be acted upon, and the Senate soon after went into Executive session.

House. The President's veto message on the

river and harbor bill was received and read. His predecessors had vetoed similar bills-they had given sufficient reasons for so doing. He would add but a He says the power to make such appropriations as

are contained in the river and harbor bill, is both unconstitutional and inexpedient. He argues the ques-tion at length, recounts the evils that would follow the carrying out of the principle of the bill. Aside from constitutional objections there are others—the great extent, the price of bread-stuffs will, of bill appropriated between one and two millions of money wanted to carry on the war. The Speaker now put the question-Shall this bill

become a law, the President's objections to the con-· trary notwithstanding ? Mr. Boyd moved the previous question. Not sus-

tained-yeas 86, nays 105. TUESDAY, August 4. In SENATE. On motion of Mr. Evans, the Sen-

ate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to remit the duties which have been paid or have accrued upon the importation of railroad iron in certain cases. After an extended debate and the adoption of some amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for \$150,000. a third reading-yeas 24, nays 21.

River and Harbor bill was resumed. to the President for his firmness in exercising the States tariffs likely to be beneficial to the compower given him by the constitution. Mr. Ligon of Maryland, next obtained the floor,

and moved the previous question. Mr. Schenck hoped the previous question would not be seconded. Not a single Whig had yet been heard upon the subject.

Mr. Wentworth. Nor a Democrat either. seconded and the main question ordered to be put. The main question was, "Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" The vote stood, yeas 95, nays 91. So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. the

The French Spoliation bill was then taken up in committee rose and reported the bill to the House. competitors, and moved the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was second-

bill was lost.

ed, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading, yeas 93, nays 88.

The previous question was then demanded and seconded upon the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 94, nays 87.

WEDNESDAY, August 5. In SENATE. A bill to remit the duties on railroad iron, in certain cases, was read a third time and passed-yeas 26, nays 20.

A bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was taken up and passed. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was

then taken up, and a large number of amendments After the adoption of sundry amendments the bill

In the House. The land graduation bill, with amendments of the Senate, was next taken up.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, moved that the Senate amendments be concurred in, and called the previous

A call of the House was moved, and rejected by a large majority.
Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. Carried—yeas 104, nays 79. Thus the bill was re-The House next took up the sub-treasury bill, with

Senate amendments. Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, moved to lay the whole cn the table-lost. yeas 66, nays 105. Mr. McKay of North Carolina, offered an amendment to extend the specie clause to April next, instead of January, and called for the previous question, which was seconded. The vote on his amend-

finishing the bill. THURSDAY, August 6. In the SENATE, Mr. Webster again refuted the assertion of the Union, that duties are to be assessed upon a home valuation, under the new tariff bill. A message was received from the President, announcing the ratification of the Oregon treaty, and

On Mr. Hannegan's motion, the message was laid Coast, also died on the passage to England. on the table and ordered to be printed-yeas 25, navs 19.

ton was then taken up, and after debate was finally passed-yeas 32, nays 15.

passed—yeas 32, nays 15.

After some important business, the Senate at 12 o'clock, went into Executive Session, on motion of the Chairman of Foreign Relations.

In the House, a bill to surrender certain public lands in Tennessee to said State, being the first business in order, was taken up and passed.

A message from the President was read, announce ing the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, and rec-

nmending the organization of a territorial govern-

Mr. Douglass from the Committee on Territories. introduced a bill in conformity with the President's

township, or 23,040 acres of land, was voted down; yeas 73, nays 77.

The Peruvian Indemnity Bill was next cor in Committee and then amended, ordered to be en-



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA. Eleven days Later from England.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Alexander Ryrie, arrived at this port this morning about 6 o'clock, bringing Liverpool papers to the day of sailing, July 19th. [Bee.

The Hibernia has made the passage in a little

termined at the place the goods were imported.—
More care should be observed by persons making such statements.

Metalogical the place the goods were imported.—
Solver should be observed by persons making pool, for despatch by the Hibernia, by Mr. M'Lane. On the same day notice was given in both houses of Parliament that the treaty had been ratified. Our extracts are made principally from Wil-

mer & Smith's European Times. The news is not of any great importance. Bu-siness, on the whole, is in a more active and settled state than it has been for some time past .-The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence prevails.

of the country.

The arrivals of Indian corn, or maize, in Liverpool, have been very considerable, both from America and from the southern parts of Europe. This article, though at present little known, can scarcely fail to become one of great consumption, both for the food of man and the fattening of cattle. McClellan of Pa. proposed to amend, by imposing sertain specific duties on iron and coal.

Mr. Ashmun moved to amend the amendment, so palatable that few persons who have once used it will ever be without it. Mixed with two it will ever be without it. thirds of wheaten flour, it makes the pleasant-est bread we have ever tasted. For fattening cattle or pigs, it is cheaper at the present prices by five or six shillings a quarter than beans, or any other kind of food.

The Cotton market is firm, with a good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency.
1970 barrels of American flour have this week been taken by the Grand Junction Railway from Liverpool to Preston, and the company have "Nothing will sell like barrel flour." Immense quantities are moving along the streets every day. Thousands of barrels have been purchased by the corn dealers of the town in the course of

the week. Every baking-day is now the cele-bration of the blessings of free trade.

Rumors prevail that the potato disease of last year is doing the work of destruction on the growing crops. The same reports reach us from Ireland. If these statements are correct to any course, correspondingly improve.

Already rumors prevail that the new Ministry may be defeated on the sugar question, which will result, of course, in a dissolution of Parliament almost immediately.

Last week a water-spout burst over East Wheal Rose Mine, near Truro, by which fortythree men and boys were sacrificed.

Liverpool has lately been visited with three destructive fires-a large cork manufactory in Cooper's row, the Apothecary's Hall, and Ogden's foundry. The united loss is estimated at France.—The chamber of Deputies is dis-

olved, and a new one is ordered to be elected on the 1st August. Mr. Baily spoke in favor of the principles laid | Some disappointment is expressed at their bedown in the veto, and paid all sorts of compliments ing no prospect of an alteration in the United merce of France.

The anniversary of the declaration of independence was duly celebrated by the American citizens in France. Germany .- Mr. Donelson the American Min-

ister, was at Berlin, July 10th,-ere this he has Amidst much confusion, the previous question was presented his credentials and been received by

the King. In the Chambers of Baden-Baden a motion was agreed to, inviting the government to bring under the notice of the German Diet the vast extent to which emigration to America is being carried. Last year the number of emigrants was 62,000, or 800 more than in the preceding Committee of the Whole, and after some debate the year, and it was increasing every mouth. The emigrants of last year formed not less than one Mr. Hamlin obtained the floor against a host of five-hundreth part of the whole population of

Germany.
Immediately on the American minister announcing the blockade of Mexican ports, it was acknowledged by the Prussian government, and publication of it ordered to be made wherever necessary. In the Hanse Towns the blockade

was also instantly recognised.

Spain.—The treaty between Spain and the republic of Uraguay has been published. It contains a formal recognition of the republic as an independent nation, renounces all rights that Spain pretended to have over it, gives a complete amnesty to all Spaniards and others that took part against the Spanish government, and declares that a treaty of commerce shall be negotiated as soon as possible.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND. It is stated that Mr. Ewart, the member for Dumfries, is making an effort to abolish punishment by death, and the enlightened feeling of the country seems to be in favor of the experiment. When the criminal code was softened a few years back, and offences which were previously capital were commuted to transportation, it was found that the experiment was successful, if not in decreasing crime, in inducing juries to convict. The spirit of the age is opposed to the sacrifice of life—to desecrating, needlessly, the living temple of the divinity. If the object of punishment is to deter, as it ought to be, from the commission of crime, public executions do not certainly answer the end. To hang a man like a dog draws thousands of people round the gallows in "merrie England," who seem to glote upon the agonies of the dying wretch. It is an exhibition, a kind of gala, which is sure at all ment stood-yeas 77, nays 101. Rejected; without times to attract the canaille.

FROM LIBERIA. We received last night, by barque Chatham, the Liberia Herald of the 19th June, but we find in it nothing of interest. Dr. recommending the adoption of measures for the government of the territory and protection of our citizens.

W. Ferguson, late Governor of Sierra Leone,
died on the passage to England. Capt. W. Jones,
late Commodore of the British forces on the

The bar at Liberia seems to be rather trouble-some. Two boats belonging to the Society were swamped in crossing, and a barge laded with stores, belonging to the U. S. storeship Southampton, was also lost. The Southampton was off Monrovia at the latest dates, officers and crew all well.

The Herald says, "Peace and quietness prevails in all the region around. We do not recol-lect a time of so general and profound tranquility as at present." [N. Y. Cour. and Enq. 6th.

WAYWARD FORTUNE. In one of the markets in this city, may be seen a middle-aged woman, whose history is full of interest. She is a young daughter of a titled English aristocrat, who estate is valued at \$25,000 per annum. She was brought up in luxury, fell in love with and mar-The House then went into committee of the whole and took up Mr. Douglass' bill. It was discussed with much spirit by John Quincy Adams and others. An amendment, excluding slavery from the territory forever, was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 43.

An amendment to give the widow of Captain Grey discoverer of the mouth of the Columbia River, a discoverer of the mouth of the Columbia River, a strange commentary on English customs. Verobvious reasons, we do not go into detail. A strange commentary on English customs. Ver-

rily "truth is stranger than fiction."

A company of volunteers for the California regiment, from Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., arrived at New York Monday morning, and proceeded to Governor's Island.

Spunk. A nice young man got his spectacles, knocked into his eyes by a Philadelphia Quaker-ess, the other day, because he insisted upon being her beau, without her consent. He took hold of her cloak and she let fly at him with her umbrella, and gave him "gos," in style.

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Spunk. A nice young man got his spectacles, knocked into his eyes by a Philadelphia Quaker-ess, the district and inspector of the customs for the district and inspector of the reverence, Johnson, Pertlant for the port of Frenchman's Bay, in the State of Maine, vice Henry S. Jones, appointed her cloak and she let fly at him with her umbrella, and gave him "gos," in style.

August 6, schr. August 6,

The U. S. Frigate Raritan, Com. Gregory, arrived at Pensacola, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 16th inst, bringing two days later dates than those received by the Princeton. The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th publish the news of the Oregon Treaty, under the head of very important news. of very important news.

The papers state that in consequence of the treaty, the Mexican people are called on to make increased efforts to save their country from the rapacity of the robbers of the Del Norte. They remind the Mexicans of the manner in which the French were driven out of Spain, after Madrid and other cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by guerilla warfare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered whenever they were found.

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise even a body of five thousand to follow him, while it is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent General Taylor marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops

city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the Vice President, Bravo, has entered upon his duties.

shot to a great distance. The American squadron is anchored under Green Island. The opinion of Gen. Gaines is that the castle can only be taken by escalade, or "boarding," as Jack calls it; this the sailors are eager to undertake. The Death of Governor Howard. The Hon. say there is no probability of his coming there night, of apoplexy.

who could land either north or south of it. At branches of Manufacture, than Skowhegan and health prevails throughout the squadron, the frig-ate Raritan alone excepted, on board which in population and wealth, in a very few years. vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent; this is caused by the length of time which this vessel has been at sea. She has been two years and six months in commission, and all that time has been passed in the tropics and under a vertical REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE. It is remarka-sun. She came to this station from the coast of ble that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one Brazil, where she passed much time in observing the blockading squadron of Montevideo, and was, carried the tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the of course unable to obtain fresh provisions for her Senate the tariff of 1846 has become a law. crew. Of the large number who have been sick on board, there has not been a death. The U. S. schooner Flirt arrived here three or four days since from the Brazos, for supplies and repairs; she is in a leaking state. Her dates are not so late as those heretofore published. The Prince-Pot, 7 @ 8 Pork, round

LATER FROM THE ARMY. Advices from New Orleans mention the arrival of the Steamer Fashion, with dates from the Brazos to the 25th

ton sails on Monday for Vera Cruz.

"The Fashion reports that there was a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande, General Taylor remaining at Matamoras, sending the troops forward as fast as the means of transportation would permit.

The troops possessed themselves of Camargo without the slightest resistance on the part of

the inhabitants, Barrabajal being on the opposite side of the river St Juan at the time. General Taylor had received advices by scouts that there are only about 300 Mexican soldiers at Monterey, and the general impression was that there would be no resistance offered to the

U. S. troops this side of that place. On account of the quietude of the enemy, the Flour.—The arrivals of Genesee and Ohio have been large and offered freely at \$4,25 @ \$4,31, and Ohio \$3,-81 @ \$4—sales of both kinds have been heavy, and are at a small decline—\$4,181 @ \$4,25 is the price for Generates was afraid to leave the Capital, on esec, and \$3,872 @ \$4 for Ohio; round hoop Richmond

count of a suspected revolution in his absence. at \$4,37\frac{1}{2} \psi bbl. There was a report that Mr. Lumsden, (of the N. O. Picayune,) and his party had been cut off by the Indians, but it was not generally cred- 50c w bushel cash—840 sacks New Orleans white, at 511

MAZATLAN, CALIFORNIA, May 26. The Saannah (flag ship of the Pacific squadron) and sloop of war Warren were at Mazatlan May 26. The Shark is at the Sandwich Islands. Cyane and Levant sloops of war had both sailed with secret orders about the 18th. No official ntelligence had been received of hostilities with Mexico, but information and rumors of the Mex-\$2 to \$2,50. icans having attacked our troops on the Rio

FROM RIO JANEIRO. The fast sailing brig St. FROM RIO JANEIRO. The fast sailing brig St.

Mary, Capt White, arrived at this port last evening, having sailed from Rio Janeiro June 20.

It was reported at Rio that the English packet, which arrived there on the 18th, brought out a settlement of the disputes on the river La Plata.

The U. S. frigate Columbia, Capt. Ritchie, bearing the dread penant of Com. Rosseau, was the only American vessel of war in port. The sloop of war Plymouth, Commander Henry, was at Montevideo, and the brig Bainbridge was on her passage to the same port. The Sloop of war Saratoga had sailed northward.

FROM TORASCO. News from Tobasco and Yucatan to the 13th ult, has been received at New Orleans. Advices had been received at Tobasco that Pechucalsa had declared for Santa Anna. It would seem, however, to be nothing more than a design of the half-starved military, for plundering the merchants and agriculturists, under the pretence of levying contributions for the support of Government. The Mexicans at different points are represented as being in a miserable and almost desperate condition.

FIRE AT OLD CAMBRIDGE. About 4 o'clock Sunday morning, fire was discovered in a small one story dwelling, owned and occupied by Mr. James Hunnewell, in Old Cambridge. Mr. H. slept in the attic over the kitchen, and was vidson of Lubec. aroused from his slumbers by the blaze coming through the floor into his apartment. He immediately sprang from his bed, and without dress-ing himself, hastened down stairs, and as soon as possible, returned with one or two buckets of water, undoubtedly thinking to be able to ex-tinguish the flames in the attic, but such had een the progress of the fire, in the kitchen, that before he could again leave, the floor fell in, carrying him with it. This was the last that was seen of him while living. After the fire was quenched nothing was found of his remains, with the exception of the trunk of his body .-The screams of the unfortunate man which lasted but for a moment or two, are represented to have been most agonizing and terrible.

[Boston Sun. The Boston Traveller of last evening says: We learn that a brother of the deceased George Hunnewell, was arrested on Sunday night in Watertown, and committed on suspicion of setting the building on fire. He will be examined before Justice Livermore to-day .-The ground of suspicion against him is, that he has frequently threatened to burn the house on account of the family being instrumental in sendinching the family being instrumental in sendFolsom, aged 30. ing him to the House of Correction. He was liberated last week from that place.

Appointments by the President. Edmund Wilson, to be collector of the customs at Waldoboro', Maine, in the place of Purker McCobb,

Jr., deceased.

John C. Humphreys, to be collector of customs at Bath, Maine, in the place of Amos Nourse, rejected by the Senate.

Joseph H. Jordon, to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Frenchman's Bay, in the Niagara, Springer, Boston.

Strategy Maine, Maine, in the place of Amos Nourse, rejected by the Senate.

Joseph H. Jordon, to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Frenchman's Bay, in the Niagara, Springer, Boston.

Niagara, Springer, Boston.

Harriet An, Reed, do.

Capt. Richard Trask, of Manchester, for ma-

The body of a man was lately found in a sunken flat boat at Herville Point in New Or-

rectly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops young man who was drowned at the same time, to oppose him.

Gen. Moro, the commandant of the eastle and bodies were not recovered. but whose name we have not learned. Their

Thomas J. Chew, late of the U. S. Navy, died He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sand beach adjoining the castle, where he is throwing up additional breast-works.—About sunset the soldiers are ex-The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw was on the deck of the Constitution in the me-

British steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, George Howard, late governor of Maryland, without Santa Anna, and the best informed now died at his residence near Baltimore, on Sunday

The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the Castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate, and therefore suffer in health very severely. Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, There is no better place in Maine for various who could land sixtage north of it. At present the city is nearly deserted. Excellent Bloomfield. And we expect to see our water

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE. It is remarka-

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. [CORRECTED AUG. 12TH.]

Ashes, per 100 lbs.				Provisions,				
Pot,	7 @		8	Pork, round b				
Beans,						@		6
White,	1 00 @	12	25	Clear salt do.	7	m		9
Pea,	1 25 @	1 5	0	Beef, ox,	4 00	100	5	00
Flour,	4 50 @	47		do. cow,	3 00	w	3	50
Grain,			-	Butter,	12	00	10	14
Corn,	60 @	7	2	Lard.	7	0		10
Oats,	33 @	8	17	Cheese,		ab		8
Wheat,	0 00 @	0 0	0	Mutton,	2	100		4
Rye,	84 @	9	2	Chickens,		00		10
Barley,	50 m	17	75	Geese,	5	1		6
Pens, field	1, 100@	1 3	75	Eggs,	11	(D)		12
Hay, loose,	7 00 @	8 (90	Apples, dr'	d. 5	@		6
Seed,				do. cooking		00		
Clover,	8 @	1	10	do. winter,	00	(2)	0	00
Flax seed	1 00 00			Potatoes,	40	@		45
H. grass,	1 50 @	17	73	Meal,				
Red top,	50 @	7	75	Indian,	75	@		80
Plaster Pa	ris,		- 4	Rye,	95	100	1	00
per ton,	6 00 @		43	Wool,				
Lime,			- 1	Fleece,	18	0		22
Thomaston, new ins.,			144	Pulled,	25	60		00
	80 @.		- 1	Woolskin,	20	00		30

Flour .- The arrivals of Genesee and Ohio have been

Grain .- Yellow mealing corn, 60 @ 62c. w bushel .-The demand is small, and receipts quite equal to wants of consumers. By auction, 2000 bushels yellow, poor, 48 @

ed.

@ 52c w bushel, cash—1097 do. white and yellow, 51 @
With the exception of some cases of diarrhea | 55½ do.—1900 do. Ohio yellow and white, 47½ @ 54c—984 among the volunteers, the army is in a healthy do. 54c do.-1500 bush. Ohio yellow, 54c do.-984 sacks do. vellow and white, 50 @ 52c p bushel. BRIGHTON MARKET, Aug. 3. At market 800 beef cattle, 00 pairs working oxen, 15 ows and calves, 250 sheep, and 470 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Good cattle were at mar-

ket, but we reduce our quotations. We quote extra, \$5,50; first quality, \$5 @ \$5,25; second, \$4,50 @ \$4,75; third, \$3,50 @ \$4.25. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$20, \$23, \$26, \$30, Sheep.—Lambs from \$1,50 to \$2,25; old sheep from Swine.—Old hogs 41 and 5c. Small shoats 5 and 51c.

OF Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters.

homeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In Wales, by Joel Small, Esq., Mr. John Marr to Miss Diana Strout.

In Exeter, Mr. Lewis Barker of Stetson, to Miss Eliz-In Bath, Mr. David H. Trufant of New Orleans, to Miss Susan J. Foote; Mr. William E. Hodgkins to Miss Nancy D. Thomas; Mr. Hezekiah Blinn to Miss Harriet

Newell Alley, both of Boston. In Phipsburg, Mr. Robert Rogers to Miss Elizabeth M. In Brunswick, Mr. Daniel B. Harmon to Miss Rebecca

Nutting. In Gardiner, Mr. Josiah G. Marcy of New York, to Miss Julia S. Berry. In West Waterville, Mr. Augustus Hallett to Miss Hel-In East Machias, Mr. Wm. Moffit to Miss Nancy Da-

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun. In St. Albans, Sophronia, wife of John S. Morrill,

lege, aged about 18. In Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, aged 74; Miss Mehitible Lemont, aged 74.
In Gardiner, Robert W. Jewell, formerly of Bath, aged

In Georgetown, Mrs. Eleanor Shea, aged 98 year 7 months.
In Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah Burns, aged SS.
In Monmouth, Mary, daughter of Joseph Fairbanks,

Wales, Abigail H., wife of David Plummer, Esq., aged 71. At Dead River, Jedediah White, formerly of Livermore, aged S6. He was a revolutionary soldier.
In Thomaston, John K. Lincoln, aged 25; Elijah Hall,

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

August 5, schr. Chas. Henry, Beck, Boston. Somerset, Hinkley, do. Grecian, ——, Philadelphia.

I snaples of this World! Upon your own mouth. Feet-ores about it.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, CYRUS GODING, my nephew, who has lived with me six years, has now left me for no reason known to me, except being enticed by a miserable fellow, this is to forbid all persons trusting him- on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JONATHAN C. GODING.

33

Turk's Island Salt.

JUST RECEIVED, at the GREEN STORE, 50 hhds. prime Turk's Island Salt, which will be sold very low for cash, by 31 J. P. PHILBROOK. ONAS G. HOLCOMB, No. 8 Arch Row, Augusta,

agent for the sale of the Stewart's Patent Summer and Winter Air-tight Cooking Stoves. Also a general assortment of stoves, hollow ware, Brit-tania and tin ware, shelf goods, sheet lead, zinc, hard

ware, &c. BUTTER SALT. 200 bags ground rock salt, just received and for sale by J. P. PHILBROOK. GROUND ROCK SALT. Also Syracuse for sale at KELLEY & LIBBY'S.

29 PRAIRIEDOM—Rambles and Scrambles in Texas, or new Estremadura, by a Southron, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

New Books.

SHORES of the Meditterranean; Connection of the Physical Sciences; Voyages in the Arctic Regions; Biblical Legends; a year among the Jesuits; and Miss Burpie's Domestic Receipt Book, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

25 BBLS. WHITING, a superior article, just received and for sale by July 1. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

NEW FURNITURE. A COMPLETE assortment of rich and low priced Furniture, looking glasses, feathers and matrasses, for sale at PIERCE'S, No. 3, Bridge's Block.

Hats and Caps. CARR & SHAW, at the old stand of D. Carr, in Winthrop Village, are prepared to supply their customers with the newest style of first rate Fur, Moleskin, or other HATS. They have also recently commenced the manufacture of CAPS of the latest fashion.—Call and purchase if you want a good article on the most

reasonable terms.
Winthrop, July 1st, 1846. Glue.

600 LBS UPTON'S EXTRA GLUE just received by J. D. PIERCE.
Augusta, June 15th. Look Here!

UST received, nice Yellow CORN for mealing. Also superfine Genesee FLOUR, at aly 20. 30 KELLEY & LIBBY'S.

PAGE & CO. have just received a fresh supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, Richardson's Bitters, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Sand's Syrup Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but will be sold by Smith's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and will be sold by the dozen or single package at the lowest prices. Hallowell, July, 1846.

Haviland & Tuttle's Water Wheel.

THE subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufacturing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all seasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel possesses every requisite for a tide mill or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or

amount of water.

This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and others acquainted with machinery, and we confidently assert that we can furnish a wheel, which if placed by the side of any other wheel will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable and durable. It may be used on a horizontal or perpendicular shaft, and when constructed of cast iron, its equal for speed and power, (with any given quantity of water,) is no where to be found. Individuals who are about purchasing are invited to examine this wheel, and the proprietors are so sanguine of its capability that if it does not fully answer the representations we wil refund the money and at our own expense remove the

information relative to this wheel can be obtained of B. F. CHANDLER, Patent Agent, Augusta, or WEBBER & HAVILAND, Manufacturers, EBEN'R TUTTLE, Canaan.

YRUPS. Lemon and Sursaparilla Syrups of first quality, for sale by the gross, doz, or single bottle, by Hallowell, July. H. J. SELDEN & CO. PATENT OIL, a new article for painters' use, for DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Iron and Steel. W. FAIRBANKS has this day received, by schr. Somerset, 4 tons English bar iron, assorted sizes, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or

No. 4 Phænix Buildings. approved credit. April 15, 1846.

Assignce's Sale. BY authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of WM. K. WESTON, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office Augusta, on Saturday, the 26th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of land on the east side of the Kennebec river, containing about twenty-seven square rods—bounded on the east by land of Wm. Burgiss, south by land sold by Wm. K. Weston to Wm. P. Basford, west by land sold by said Weston to Wm. Bibber, and north by land now owned by Homer Webster, together with the winter of the said was the side of the said was the side of the said was the said er with the right of a passage way connected with the same, leading from said lot northerly to a street. July 27, 1846.

S. LANCASTER, Assignee.

To Grain Growers.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue Pitts' Horse Powers and Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, With the most recent improvements, at their shop at Win-throp Village, a few rods south of the Woolen Fuctory.—

Also the common thrashers without the cleansers.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAM'L BENJAMIN, CYRUS DAVIS. Winthrop, May 25, 1846.

THE subscriber has for sule one of Whitman's Double Horse Powers. It is new and in good order. A good horse will be taken in payment for it. SAMUEL MORRELL, JR.

Horse Power for Sale.

Winthrop, July 13, 1846. Family Flour. RESH GROUND GARDINER FLOUR. Also

Genesee, (O. L. Angevine brand,) constantly or hand and for sale at the Green Store, by J. P. PHILBROOK. 31 DATENT MEDICINES of every description, war-Hallowell, July 20.

For Man and Beast! DR. KITTREDGE'S Celebrated Green Nerve and Bone Ointwent, is offered to the public as a sure cure for the following diseases, incident to the human frame, viz: Rheumatism, sprains, lameness, gout, swelled joints, salt rheum, contraction of the cords, scrofula, chilblains, piles, sore eyes and throat, pain in the back, side and breast, burns, and all cutaneous humors and eruptions of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, diseases of the bones and nerves.

fresh wounds, chapped hands, diseases of the bones and nerves, &c.

Every family would do well to keep a box of this ointment on hand, especially the owners of valuable horses.

It is an excellent article for seamen, being a sure preventive and cure for scurvy, and all the various diseases incident to persons following the sea.

This Ointment is an infallible remedy for the cure of the following complaints of horses: gails, cuts, corks, chaps, cracked heels, scratches, bruises, sprains in the fetlock, whirlbone, pastern, coffin and stifle joints. The public may rest assured that this ointment is superior to any remedy ever invented for the cure of the above named diseases, and unlike too many highly extolled medicines, if it is so humbug! Try it.

es, and unlike too many highly extolled medicines, \$\(\mathcal{Q}\)-it is no humbug! Try it.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor, Geo. C. Goodwin, druggist, No. 76 Union street, Boston, Mass.

Sold by J. E. Ladd and Ebes Fuller, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Guge, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Thos. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Veruon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner, and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, wholesale agent, Augusta.

July 1st, 1846.

on and quiet in the back part of hid-risp; but from beeven in the so whom he heard the search of his master-pictors and darkens all the back ground?

pots and Shoes, for Cash only, is daily as C. Wales, Boston, Masse, 16 Brood and also all is gail the varieties of and shoes, er store in Boston qualities, which he will sell, by the reason that he buys that cannot be equaled by any other with a smaller proceeded to sell lower for the All he asks of Cash Bu for Cash Only, and is satisselves, or inquire of some there are willing to sell for purchaing their Boots and Scome and see for thempurchaing their Boots and Scome and see for thempurchaing their delivery dealers, who, by therefore obtain all the hest trade, dealers, who, by Also, his Fall stock of INDIA R, have been enaall the saleable kinds imported or m, on credit, and all the saleable kinds imported or m, on credit, and country, comprising over 100,000 prs. for country, the lowest importer's or manufacture mbracing in this August 5, 1846.

New Store and New Goods.

THE undersigned have united in copartnership unathe name of KELLEY & LIBBY, and have taken the new Granite Store, one door North of D. ALDER'S Hat Store, where they have, and intend to be constantly supplied with, the first quality of

West India Goods and Groceries, Molasses, sugar; teas, Souchong, Ningyong and young hyson; coffee, saleratus, rice, box and cask raisins, mustard, cassia, spice, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, starch, saltpetre, alum, indigo, pork, lard, codfish, tongues and sounds, soap, candles, oil, tobacco, eigars, snuff, &c. &c. Also a small assortment of DRY GOODS, with many other articles too numerons to mention; all of which we offer as cheap as the cheapest.

AMASA KELLEY,
BRADBURY LIBBY.

Augusta, July, 1846.

Dye Woods & Drugs.

Se Row, Hallowell, PAGE & CO. offer for sale, at No. 2, Kenneb 500 lbs. St. D. Logwood, 3000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, Campeachy do. 3000 Oil Vitriol, Madder, Red Tartar, Cuba Fustic, 1000 Redwood, 1000 Redwood, 1000 Hache Wood, 1000 Lac Dye, Grain Tin,

Hypernic, Peach Wood, 3000 600 Glue, Benegal and Manilla 2000 lbs. Alum, 10,000 do. Copperas,
Nutgall, Otter, Brazil Wood, Sumae, Cudbear, Wood,
Curcuma, Cochineal, Quercitron Bark, copper kettles,
screws, press plates, press papers, tenter hooks, tacks,
French and American Teasles, brushes, &c.
Having a mill for grinding and manufacturing their own woods, they are able to sell as low as can be purchased to Boston, and all be warranted of best quality. Manufac-turers and Clothiers are invited to call before purchasing

elsewhere. Hallowell, July, 1846.

H. L. NICHOLS, M. D.. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. AUGUSTA, ME.

OFFICE, corner of Bridge and Water Streets, over Caldwell & Co's store.
RESIDENCE, on State street, nearly opposite the Uniarian church. rian church. March 31, 1846.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers are receiving this day, a large all sortment of English and Sweeds iron; English refined and Ulster round iron, from 4 to 24 inches; old sab, siron; Sweeds and old sable shapes; spike rods, nib shapesnail rods; hoop iron, cast, German, Sweeds, corking and

wedge steel; iron bars, axletrees, eliptic springs, seat springs, nuts and bolts, mal. castings, &c., all of which are for sale at the lowest prices. L. P. MEAD & CO. Augusta, April 25, 1846. Drugs, Paints, Groceries, &c. A FRESH supply of Drugs, Paints, W. I. Goods and Family Groceries, just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms by April 28.

DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Apothecaries' Glass Ware, Trusses, &c. &c. constantly for sale at the lowest prices and on the most favorable terms, by

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Isaiah Emery mortgaged to me the real estate hereinafter described, by deed dated August 23, 1842, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 143 page 458, to secure the payment of certain notes therein named—to wit: a certain piece of land situate in Augusta, on the east side of Kennebec river, being part of lot No. 42, and bounded as follows: beginning on the easterly shore of the meadow brook, (so called) in the northerly fine of land owned by Jarvis Lawson; thence running easterly on said Lawson's northerly line to the eight rod road; thence northerly on the westerly line of said eight rod road to the land of John Cane; thence westerly by the southerly line of said Cane's land to said meadow brook; thence southerly by the easterly shore of the brook to the bound begun at—containing fourteen acres more or less. The condition of which mortgage has been broken, I therefore claim a toreclosure.

ALEXANRER M BABCOCK.

mark. Attest-S. LANCASTER.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of Aug., A. D. 1846, within and for the Co. of Kennebec.

of Aug., A. D. 1846, within and for the Co. of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Seth Pitts, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented by the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That notice be given to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 1st Monday of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as strument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

W. EMMONS, Judge. Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing bis line of business, offers his Farm for sale at a price to correspond with the times; this farm is situated in Rumford, on the Androscoggia River Farm for Sale. half a mile from the Falls, containing thirty-five acres of alluvial or intervale, under good improvement and cuts a-bout twenty-five tons of hay, and about seventy acres of upland, of which a large part is covered with wood and some valuable timber; there is on the farm a small House, Porch, Barn, Corn Barn and Hog House, all in good repair; an Aqueduct from a never failing spring, supplies the house and burn with pure water; a small Orchard and other choice fruit trees in a bearing state. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms casy and possession given immediately or next spring.

J. W. ROBINSON.

A FEW bbls. of CURRIER'S OIL for sale by August 4. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

spring. East Rumford, August, 1846.

WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, Just received a fresh lot of the above, which we will sell low.

Aug. 1. 32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

SUGAR and RICE. 1000 lbs. Porto Rico sugar, and 600 lbs. rice, just received and for sale very low by August, 1846. 32 KELLEY & LIBBY. TURK'S ISLAND SALT, a prime article, just rec'd and for sale very low by KELLEY & LIBBY.

Paper Hangings. A LARGE LOT of new and beautiful styles, just re-ceived at prices which cannot fail to suit, for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

M CALLISTER'S All Healing Ointment just received at No. 9, Bridge's Block. DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA can be cured by

Mrs. E. Kidder's Cordial—try it.
COFREN & BLATCHFORD, Agents. EMON and Sarsaparilla Mead SYRUPS, for sale by

Gw32 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

LOST—A Gold Pencil Case, on Sunday evening hast, between this village and Hallowell. Any person finding the same and leaving it at this office, will receive the thanks of the owner.

August 4.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir. THIS Elixir is useful at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; removing the jaundice or billious complaints caused by sudden changes in the atmosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Elixir also operates as a moderate cathartic, cleansing the stomach and bowels of phlegm and vitiated bile, promoting digestion, restoring the loss of appetite, and producing in a short time a new and healthy action of the whole system. Half a small wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. Put up in pint bottles. (Price, 371 cts.) Every stomach. Put up in pint bottles. (Price, 371 cts.) S. PAGE & CO.

J. SELDEN & CO. have just received, free of from the manufactory, a large supply of MAC-CABOY SNUFF of superior quality. Traders supplied

The Muse

THE LAST TEMEYN. BY ROBP arm one that fell, er, and bade thee farewell:

The last tear I shedguish, impress'd on thy face, As I kissed thee me, a mother's embrace; When I saw , Ked accents, impassioned and wild, And felt forever, God bless thee my child ! And he my boyhood, thy kindness to me, Godingest and dearest, I sat on thy knee; y love to me ever so fondly expressed, of thy praises when right, and thy chidings when wron While wayward with passions unyielding and strong. I thought of thy counsels, unheeded or spurned, As mirth had onlivened or anger had burned, And how, when by sickness all helpless I lay, Thou did'st nurse me and soothe me by night and by day How much I had been both thy sorrow and joy, And my feelings o'erflow'd, and I wept like a boy.

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now There is pain in my heart, there is care on my brow; And cheerless I travel life's pathway alone, Alone ! aye, alone, though some kind ones there be, There are none here to love me, to love me like thee. My mother, dear mother, cold hearted they deem Thy offspring; but oh ! I am not what I seem; Though calmly and tearless, all changes I bear, Could they look in my bosom, the feeling is there ! And now, sad and lonely, as memory recalls

> THE HEART'S GUESTS. BY MRS. ORNE.

When age has cast its shadows O'er life's declining way, When evening twilight gathers Round our retiring day,-Then shall we sit and ponder

Thy blessing at parting, again the tear falls.

On the dim and shadowy past, In the heart's silent chamber, The guests will gather fast. Guests that in youth we cherished, Shall come to us once more. And we shall hold communion As in the days before. They may be dark and sombre.

They may be bright and fair, But the heart will have its chamber, The guests will gather there. How shall it be, my sisters ? Who shall be our hearts' guests ? How shall it be, my brothers, When life's shadow on as rests?

Shall we not 'mid the silence Hear voices, sweet and low. Speak the old familiar language, The words of long ago? Shall we not see dear faces Sweet smiling as of old, Till the mists of that lone chamber

Are sunset clouds of gold. When age has cast its shadows O'er life's declining way. And evening twilight gathers Round our retiring day?

The Storn Teller.

From the Boston Atlas. THE ARTIST'S RETURN FROM THE FRENCH.

It was a pleasant day in October, in the year 1798, when a large group of strangers, idlers, and quidnuncs were gathered together near one of the pillars of the City Hotel in Nuremburg. The pillar was almost entirely covered by an enormous notice, of which the following is a copy:

"Joseph Durer, Silversmith, of this City, informs his fellow-citizens that he intends to make, this evening, at his shop in Clock place, a general sale of his stock in the silversmith line, consisting of articles too numerous to be here mentioned. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock."

"What!" suddenly exclaimed one of the bystanders, with a little surprise, who might easily have been taken for a foreign nobleman, from the style and magnificence of his dress; "the rich silversmith Durer going to sell his wonderful productions at auction! What fatality can have reduced him to so cruel an extremity?"

"Probably you do not know, sir," replied mechanic, "that Joseph Durer has made immense sacrifices to sustain the hogse of his sonin-law, who, not long since, was one of the first merchants in Lubeck. The son-in-law has absconded, leaving many large debts unpaid; and it is to repair this misfortune—it is to preserve the honor of his grand-children-it is to maintain a pure and unsullied character, that the good man parts with his precious productions, which are the pride and joy of his old age, and which are in a manner identified with his very existence. This noble and honorable conduct is very worthy of a loyal citizen of Nuremburg, and serves very much to conciliate public esteem in his favor; but why must a sad remembrance interrupt this general approbation, as if to prevent this unanimous sympathy?"

"Can I dare, without indiscretion," inquired the stranger, "to ask an explanation of these last

"Willingly, sir. Joseph Durer had three sons and one daughter. His daughter he married, giving her at the same time a large dowry, to a merchant in Lubeck, who has just failed. His two eldest sons, by means of enormous sacrifices. were placed, one at the court of the Elector of Bavaria, and the other at the court of the Grand Duke of Weimar. They have both run, so far, a rapid and brilliant career, forgetting their old father, and exchanging the simple name of citizens for the more pompous titles of count and

"And the third son, what has become of him?" "Albert?" replied the mechanic. "Albert wished to be an artist; but Joseph Durer was opposed to it. You must be a silversmith, as I am,' replied his father, as Albert begged him for crayons, canvass and pencils, 'or else you must leave my house.""

"And what became of him?" inquired the stranger.

"One day he disappeared, and has not been heard of since. Whether he is dead or alive, or whether he has become a soldier, no one knows," At that moment the clock struck four, the silversmith's shop was opened, and a crowd of virtuosos and idlers entered, when the public criers also began to give notice of the sale.

Plates, dishes, ewers, and pitchers, of gold silver, and silver gilt, were first disposed of. Then came the precious productions, the master pieces of the silversmith. These were splendid tabernacles, elaborated with the greatest ingenuity; Gothic edifices; Saracen chapels, which had the appearance of being made of lace; immense silver basins, which represented, in relief, subjects from the Old Testament; and then came figures half as natural as Nature herself, copied

ed-as soon as he heard the auctioneers praising, in their low style, the merit and beauty of those works which had rendered his reputation so great and so general, he was no longer able to preserve his calm appearance. He start-ed up hastily, as if under the influence of some invisible power, and began to walk around the different articles which were about to be sold, just as a mother walks around the cradle of her sick child.

"Six small statues," cried the auctioneer, "from antiquity."

"A thousand ducats," cried one. "One thousand and fifty," said another. "One thousand one hundred," said the first. No one bid any higher, and the articles were de-

clared his. The old silversmith scarcely breathed. His face was almost as white as his locks, and a convulsive shudder ran through his limbs. He contiqued, however, to stand by the side of the public officer who was recording the purchases. When all was sold, the old man cast his eyes about him with an inexpressible look of grief. The most terrible moment was approaching .-The highest bidder was going, before long, to carry away all the wealth with which the silversmith had grown old-his prized productions, which he had looked upon as household gods, and which were, to speak, a part of his very existence.

"Let the highest bidder upon the last twentythree articles step forward," said the register. "There is only one bidder," cried the same mechanic whose conversation with the noble

"Let him come forward, then, pay, and give me his name," added the register.

At this, a handsome young man, who might be twenty-six or twenty-seven, approached. He was superbly dressed in the French style, with the exception of a Spanish cloak, elegantly ornamented with embroidery and silk, which lay gracefully upon his shoulders. Around his neck he wore a magnificent chain of gold, to which was appended a medal of the same metal, which bore a head of the Emperor Maximilian. His hat was slouched over his eyes, and his hair, which was very long, rested upon his shoulders.

"This is the price of what I have purchased," said the young man, trembling. "Have the goodness to compare the account with yours." The officer compared it, and finding it all cor-

rect, said to the young nobleman-"Your name, sir, since I must record it in the

stranger we have given.

Meanwhile the old silversmith, mute and silent, was sitting in a corner, waiting with the anxiety of despair for the purchaser to give the order removing those precious relics.

"Write," said the young man, hesitating-"Write Albert . . . Durer!"

At the sound of this name, the old silversmith started up as if he was not more than fifteen, and in less than a second was in the arms of his son. "Albert!" he cried, "my dear Albert! Is it really you that I see again? Do I really press you to my heart? Oh! come, that I may embrace you again-come, my dear son! Indeed, you have not forgotten your old father! Can it be that you no longer entertain any hard feelings towards him?"

"Towards you, my father?" cried the young man, falling in tears upon his knees. "It is I ence."

"Ah!" said the old man, raising his son, could I not forgive a fault which restores me to life? Albert, I pardon you,"

"My father," said the young man, "young persons are often deceived with regard to the choice of the calling which they are destined to follow; and, to be respected, their talent for any particular vocation needs a trial. Your rigor was based upon a thought replete with prudence, upon that old maxim, 'Be rather a good artisan than an ordinary artist.' You were right, my father; and as for myself, perhaps I was not al together wrong in acting as I did.

"Yes, you have acted right, Albert," exclaim ed a voice from the midst of the crowd. It was from the celebrated Hupse Martin, who had initiated Albert, when a child, in the first rudiments of painting, and who had encouraged him to persevere boldly in that profession.

"Thank heaven for the disobedience of your son," said Hupse Martin, turning to Jos. Durer; "for, at this moment, while I am speaking, Albert possesses the secret of all the arts, and in all he surpasses the most celebrated artists in Germany. He is not only a painter of the first class, but he is also a most ingenious engraver and architect, and one of the most distingished engineers in Europe. The Emperor Maximilan has appointed him his first painter, and he employs alternately his pencil and his burin. The republic of Venice has entrusted to him the construction of a fortress, and the King of France. Louis Twelfth, is trying to induce him to come to Paris to improve the monuments of that city What do you say to that, Master Joseph?" "I say," exclaimed the silversmith, as he em-

braced his son again-"I say that great talent is almost always an indication of a noble disposition, and that my Albert has proved to-day that the good man is but one with the man of genius."

A FLOWER IN THE DESERT. Here is a beautiful incident related by an officer at Matamoras, in a letter to a friend in Providence, which reminds us that

"In the desert there still is a fountain. In the wide waste there still is a tree,

And a bird in the solitude singing." Our army were marching into Matamoras, and the officer writes: "Under a tree just on the river bank, and at the point where the bustle and throng of the passage were greatest, a family of Mexicans had taken shelter, who had re-crossed to our side the day before, and had not had time to move to their homes. There were some six or eight children of various ages: one of these a beautiful, black-eyed, graceful little creature, of five or six years. I saw her, while tumult and noise of all description rang around, while arms were flashing, cannon rolling, men hurrying to and fro, horses dashing at wild speed, the air filled with shouts and oaths, and all was as if quiet and peace were banished from the earth, half sitting, half lying upon a grassy knoll, her head resting upon a white pet dove, and one little arm thrown around the bird as if to protect it from all harm."

What a lesson is taught here! What a picture for the painter and the poet! See innocence personified in that sweet child! See peace represented in that beautiful dove! How they stand out, the bright, the glorious figures in that scene. War, with its array of banners and marshalled men, and gaudily dressed officers on caparisoned horses fresh from the battle field, their hearts filled with the swelling thoughts of the victory they have won, and all glowing with the ambifrom antiquities with great perfection. So long tious desires that become the heroes they have as the auctioneers were selling the common ar- shown themselves to be-how that sweet child when he heard the names of his master-pieces and darkens all the back ground!

and beautiful dove shine with the light that is burnt before the richest shrines in all the gaudy and darkens all the back ground!

Temples of this World! Upon your own hearth; and beautiful dove shine with the light that is better fragrance than the richest incense that is The booksellers are advertising a book of throughout the country.

The Cricket on the Hearth.

"The Dutch clock in the corner struck ten, Hear everything that speaks the language of when the Carrier sat down by his fireside. So your hearth and home!" "And pleads for her?" troubled and grief-worn, that he seemed to scare inquired the Carrier. "All things that speak the Cuckoo, who having cut his ten melodious the language of your hearth and home, must mouncements as shortjas possible, plunged back plead for her!" returned the Cricket. "For into the Moorish Palace again, and clapped his they speak the Truth." And while the Carrier, little door behind him, as if the unwonted specta- with his head upon his hands, continued to sit cle was too much for his feelings. If the little meditating in his chair, the Presence stood be-Haymaker had been armed with the sharpest of side him; suggesting his reflections by its power, scythes, and had cut at every stroke into the and presented them before him, as in a Glass or Carrier's heart, he never could have gashed and Picture. It was not a solitary Presence. From wounded it as Dot had done. It was a heart so the hearthstone, from the chimney; from the full of love for her; so bound up and held to- clock, the pipe, the kettle, and the cradle, from gether by innumerable threads of winning re- the floor, the walls, the ceiling, and the stars; membrance, spun from the daily working of her from the cart without, and the cupboard within, many qualities of endearment; it was a heart in and the household implements; from everything which she had enshrined herself so gently and and every place with which she had ever enso closely; a heart so single and so earnest in its twined one recollection of herself in her unhap-Truth; so strong in right, so weak in wrong, py husband's mind; Fairies came trooping forth that it could cherish neither passion nor revenge Not to stand beside him as the Cricket did, but at first, and had only room to hold the broken to busy themselves. To do all honor to Her image of his Idol. But slowly,-slowly; as the image. To pull him by the skirts, and point to Carrier sat brooding on his hearth, now cold and him when it appeared, To cluster round it, and dark; other and fiercer thoughts began to rise embrace it, and strew flowers for it to tread on. within him, as an angry wind rising in the night. To try to crown its fair head with their tiny The Stranger was beneath his outraged roof .- hands. To show that they were fond of it that Three steps could take him to his chamber door. they loved it; and that there was not one ugly, One blow would beat it in. "You might Mur- wicked, or accusatory creature to claim knowder before you know it," Tackleton had said. ledge of it-none but their playful and ap-How could it be Murder, if he gave the Villian proving selves."-[Charles Dickens. time to grapple with him hand to hand! He was the younger man. It was an ill-timed thought, bad for the mood of his mind. It was an angry thought, goading him to some avenging act, that he should change the cheerful house into a haunted place which lonely travellers would dread to pass by night; and where the timid would see shadows struggling in the ruined windows when the moon was dim, and hear wild noises in the stormy weather. He was the younger man! Yes, yes; some lover won the heart that he had never touched. Some lover of her early choice; of whom she had thought and dreamed; for whom she had pined and pined; when he had fancied her so happy by his side. Oh agony to think of it! She had been above stairs with the Baby, getting it to bed. As he sat brooding on the hearth, she came close beside him, without his knowledge-in the turning of the rack of his great misery, he lost all the way he makes the wool and I the petticoats other sounds-and put her little stool at his feet. He only knew it, when he felt her hand upon his own, and saw her looking up into his face .-With wonder? No. It was his first impress- your legs is shorter than the other?" ion, and he was fain to look at her again, to set it right. No, not with wonder. With an eager grass tanglers, mister, but seein' it's you. I'll tell and enquiring look: but not with wonder. At you. I was born so at my tickerler request, so first it was alarmed and serious; then it changed that when I hold a plough I can go with one foot into a strange, wild, dreadful smile of recogni- in the furrow, and t'other on laud, and not lon tion of his thoughts; then there was nothing but over; besides, it is convenient when I mow her clasped hands on her brow, and her bent round a side hill." head and falling hair. Though the power of "Very good, indeed-how do your potatoes Omnipotence had been his to wield at that mo- come on this year?" ment, he had too much of its Diviner property Mercy in his breast, to have turned one feath- and there's an everlastin' snarl of 'em in each er's weight of it against her. But he could not hill." bear to see her crouched down upon the little seat where he had often looked on her, with love and pride, so innocent and gay; and when whoppin' blue noses over in that 'ere patch there, she rose and left him, sobbing as she went, he and they flourished so all-fierdly, that these 'ere felt it a relief to have the vacant place beside stopt growing, just out of spite, 'cause they him rather than her so long-cherished presence. knowd they couldn't begin to keep up." This in itself was anguish keeper than all: reminding him how desolate he was become, and think you could afford a better hat than the one how the great bond of his life was rent asunder. you wear." The more he felt this, and the more he knew, he could have better borne to see her lying pre- vior. This 'ere hat was my Sunday-go-to meematurely dead before him with their little child tin' hat, and it's chock full of piety now. I've upon her breast, the higher and the stronger got a better one to hum; but I don't dig taters in rose his wrath against his enemy. He looked it, no how." about him for a weapon. There was a Gun, hanging on the wall. He took it down, and should guess." moved a pace or two towards the door of the perfidious Stranger's room. He knew the Gun was loaded. Some shadowy idea that it was is Pordunk." just to shoot this man like a Wild Beast, seized him; and dilated in his mind until it grew into a miles to the next house?" monstrous demon in complete possession of him, casting out all milder thoughts and setting up lieve it's grow'd much shorter since." its undivided empire. That phrase is wrong .-Not easting out his milder thoughts, but artfully transforming them. Changing them into scourges of yourn." to drive him on. Turning water into blood, Love into hate, Gentleness into blind ferocity.-Her image, sorrowing, humbled, but still pleading to his tenderness and mercy with resistless power, never left his mind; but straying there, it of Brattle Street Church, last Sabbath, to a urged him to the door; raised his weapon to his shoulder; fitted and nerved his finger to the trigger; and cried "Kill him! In his bed! He re- er city, and how many threshholds soever it may versed the Gun to beat the stock upon the door; have been allowed to pass over, it has always he already held it lifted in the air; some indis- had to stop, we believe, at the "outer gate of the tinct design was in his thoughts of calling out to temple" in Brattle Square, having no season or him, to fly for God's sake, by the window—when, even single ticket for admission there. We rewhole chimney with a glow of light and the rance good will hereafter be likely to be done Cricket on the Hearth began to chirp! No above, in counteraction of the mischief that may sound he could have heard: no human voice, be doing below. A letting her basement of a not even her's, could so have moved and softened church for purposes like those indicated in the him. The artless words in which she had told anecdote, extracted below from the last Lynn him of her love for this same Cricket, were once Pioneer, is rather small business, and a pretty more freshly spoken; her trembling, earnest apt recurrence to the ancient meaning of the manner at the moment, was again before him; term to let, which is to hinder—being one way, her pleasant voice—oh what a voice it was for we should think, of hindering in a church, the making household music at the fireside of an enuse of "pure and undefiled religion." honest man!—thrilled through and through his "A colored man by the name of Doliver was better nature, and awoke it into life and action. in attendance with Van Amburgh's Caravan, and He recoiled from the door like a man walking kept a tent well stored with provisions and drink in his sleep, awakened from a frightful dream; to sell the men and boys that usually congregate and put the Gun aside. Clasping his hands be- in large numbers on such occasions. Among fore his face, he then sat down again beside the other things he kept the article of cider, which fire, and found relief in tears. The Cricket on he sold for 6 1-4 cents a tumbler. Some one the Hearth came out into the room, and stood in asked him if his cider was a good article. Fairy shape before him. "I love it, said the should think it ought to be," says he, "it was Fairy Voice, repeating what he well remembered, manufactured under Brattle Street Church." "for the many times I have heard it, and the many thoughts its harmless music has given me." "She said so," cried the Carrier. "True!" "This has been a happy Home, John; and I love the Cricket for its sake!" "It has been, gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Heaven knows," returned the Carrier. "She mentioned among other things that they lose made it happy, always-until now." "So grace- their own souls by being too charitable! Seeing fully sweet-tempered; so domestic, joyful, busy, the congregation astonished beyond measure at and light-hearted!" said the Voice. "Otherwise his saying, he very emphatically repeated it, and I never could have loved her as I did," returned then proceeded to explain his meaning. the Carrier. The Voice, correcting him, said, "Many people," said he, "attend meeting, "Do." The Carrier repeated "as I did." But hear the sermon, and when it is over, they pronot firmly. His faltering tongue resisted his ceed to divide it among the congregation—this control, and would speak in its own way, for himself and him. The Figure, in an atitude of invocation, raised its hand and said; Upon your own hearth.-"The hearth she has blighted," interposed the Carrier. "The hearth she hashow often !-blessed and brightened," said the Cricket; "the hearth which, but for her, were Cricket; "the hearth which, but for her, were only a few stones and rusty bars, but which has Va. which calls itself "The order of Self Inclin been, through her, the Altar of your Home; on ed Bachelors." The girls are very much opposed which you have nightly sacrificed some petty to it, and we see by the last papers, that one of passion, selfishness, or care, and offered up the the girls had succeeded in getting a member to homage of a tranquil mind, a trusting nature, resign. His recantation was taken before a clerand an overflowing heart; so that the smoke gyman, which makes it good for life. from this poor chimney has gone upward with a

in its quiet sanctuary: surrounded by its gentle influences and associations! hear her! hear me!

A Genuine Yankee.

"Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?" Jonathan started up, leaned on his hoe handle rested one foot on the gambril of his sinister leg, and replied :-

"Hullo, yourself! how'd dew? wall I guess I can. Taint near as fur as it used to be afore they cut the woods away-then it was generally reckoned four mile, but now the sun shrivels up the road, and don't make more 'n tew. The fus house you come to though is a barn, and the next is a haystack; but old Hoskin's house is on beyant. You'll be sure to meet his gals long before you get there; tarnal rompin' critters, they plague our folks more 'n a little. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep and me arter the gals-and fly, is a sin to snakes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man-pray tell me how it happens that one of

"I never 'lows any body to meddle with my

"They don't come on at all: I digs 'em out-

"But they are small, I perceive." "Yes, I know it. You see we planted some

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should

The looks aint nothin': it's all in the beha-

"You have been in these parts some time. I "I guess so, tew. I was born'd and got my

brot'n up in that 'ere house; but my native place "Then you say it is about three and a half

"Yes, sir; 'twas a spell ago, and I don't be "Much obliged-good bye."

"Good bye to ye. That's a darn' slick mare

BRATTLE STREET CHURCH. Next to the nov. elty of opening the Magnetic Telegraph communication to New York, is that of the opening temperance meeting. Whatever strides tempejoice that it is now otherwise—that some tempe-

[Boston Sun.

Too TRUE. An African preacher was once speaking from "What is a man profited if he

part was for that man, and that part for that woman; such denunciations for such persons, these threats for your sinners-and so," continued the shrewd African, "they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves,"

Whitman's Horse Power & Grain Cleansers.



A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Da-guerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the venther. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut
st; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover sts; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Peters-burg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church

The best Churn yet invented, TS KENDALL'S CYLINDER CHURN, ensy and rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair, or

table when in use, and is warranted to give entire satisfac Five different sizes, from three to to twenty-five gallons. for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
Also, Gault's Churns, Dash do., Butter Boxes, Butter

Workers, and Butter Stamps, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Agricultural Warehouse over the Market, entrance South Market street.

Howard's Vegetable Cancer Syrup. THIS SYRUP is for cleansing the blood of all he mors, such as cancers, tumors, saltrheum, erysipelas, and all bumors proceeding from impurity of the blood. It can be taken with perfect safety, at all times, as it is composed of vegetables exclusively.

N. B. Prepared and sold by the subscriber, East Liv-

ermore. All communications, POST PAID, directed to the subscriber, (Livermore Falls,) shall receive prompt attenion, and a liberal discount made when sold by the quantity. Price, \$1 per bottle. JESSE WADSWORTH. East Livermore, June 24, 1846. 26

Dr. Jackson's

ing the stomach, exciting the action of the liver, opening the bile ducts and operating as general alterative, becomes a very certain, safe and invaluable remedy. It is also peculiarly adapted to SPRING COMPLAINTS, so common in passing from the cold of winter to the heat of sun mer. It bring an active remedy, still producing no sickness at the stomach, rather increasing than lessening the appetite—is of special advantage on that account. Those who are troubled with sour stomach, dyspepsia, weakness, fullness or faintness at the stomach, loss of appetite, costiveness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoea, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsiness, bitter taste in the mouth, bad breath, weakness of the limbs, &c. &c. cannot do better than to purchase this safe, cheap, and effectual remedy. This medicine can be taken so as to strengthen and regulate the bowels, or to operate as an active physic, by varying the dose.
For sale by Dillingham & Titcomb, Augusta, H. J. SELDEN & Co. Hallowell.

Extra Gold Top.

DR. JACKSON'S WILD CHERRY AND SAR-SAPARILLA COMPOUND. This beautiful preparation has established for itself a reputation not to surpassed in this country, for the immediate production of the most healthful and delightful beverage ever yet discovered: it is also the cheanest and most efficacious compound for all impurities of the blood, sour stomach and dyspepsia, if persevered in; and is manufactured from the best sarsaparilla and wild cherry, and with great care compounded into a very rich syrup, which cannot fail to give agreeable satisfaction to all that may give it a trial. It is sold by grocers and druggists throughout the city and country, and is fast supplying the place of all other syrups now in the market; warranted to keep in any cli mate and in all seasons. For sale wholesale and retail at the office, No. 462 Washington st. near Hollis st. Boston. Also by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN & Co. Hallowell. 3m22

"To the Victor belongs the Spoils."

A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPclaiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate ingly used. It is not a quack medicine, nor is it in any dediseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. gree a humbug; but truly a remedy to be desired by all They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the suprecedented success which they have met with, and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may justly lay claim to the title of CONQUEROR over the dis eases for which they have been recommended.

Dr. Sherman's "COUGH LOZENGES" cure the

by their physicians and friends, and many who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, consumption and hectic fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact e only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. billious and liver complaint, indigestion, drowsiness Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take headache, cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, all impurities any other medicine, and the benefit thus derived from the any other medicine, and the benefit thus derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. When the breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is picking of the uose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, headache, drowsiness, starting during sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, voracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be relieved by these incomparable lozenges. They have never been known to fail.

for pains and wenkness in the back, loins, side, breact, neck, limbs, joints, rhenmatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would force a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's poor man's plaster, with a "fac simile" of his written name on the back—none others are genuine, and will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Onedia Conference, Rev. Mr. Hancock, Rev Mr. DeForest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq., Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fanshaw, Esq., and a host of names of like reputation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and preserved in their practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "Victoria," but can fairly lay claim to the patronage of

100 CASKS NAILS, just received an for sale b

Salt Rheum-Salt Rheum.

DR. SCHARLAND'S German Remedy is a positive and permanent cure for that loathsome and trouble-sume disease, the Salt Rheum. Hundreds of those who for years have suffered extreme inconvenience, and who have been actually disgusted with themselves, because of the rough and scabby appearance of their hands, are now congratulating themselves because they have found a positive cure. Never despair. Try this; if it does not cure you shall have your money. For sale at 462 Washington street, corner of South Bennett street; DILLINGHAM & TITCOMS, Augusta, and by all the principal druggists throughout the country.

MCALISTER'S All-healing Ointment, or the world's COLD and Brass Leaf and Copper Bronze, it sale, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Something New! No Humbur!! Pitts' Corn and Cob Mill.

I NOW state, for the benefit of farmers, mill owners, and all others who feel any interest in the economy of feeding horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, that I have constructed a mill to grind cobs and corn, which is completely adapted to the wants of the farmers. It is simple in construction, durable, and not liable to get out of order. It occupies but little room, and can be operated by horse, steam, or water power—requiring much less of either to do the work, than any other mill in the United States. THE subscriber gives notice that he has recently erected and machinery, and is prepared to furnish his improved Horse Powers, and also his latest improved Grain Cleansers, at short notice.

His Horse powers are considered by those who have used them, as decidedly the best now in used them.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 1846.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depot;

WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first premaining, and two highest honors, at the National, the dotted the subscriber gives a specific that he work, than any other mill is the United States.

In commendation of my mill, the Editor of the acultivator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," published at Albany, N. Y., says: "Its advanta. The vator," pub

reason why the practice has not become general, has been the difficulty of getting it properly ground, especially when the cob is not perfectly dry. This inconvenience is all overcome by the use of my mill. It is estimated, by means overcome by the use of my mill. of experience, that the value of feed is increased one-third

by grinding the cob and corn together, and it is found to be much more healthy for the animal than corn without the be much more healthy for the animal than corn without the cob. This, surely, is an item for the farmer worth saving.

I have ground more than 1000 bushels of ears of corn. for different farmers in this vicinity, and all are well pleased with the feed, and pronounce the mill the greatest im. provement for grinding cobs and corn that they have eve The price of the mill is \$40, at the shop in Winthro

Village, where we are now manufacturing them. All or ders for mills, addressed to the subscriber, will receive the HIRAM A. PITTS. Winthrop, Feb. 3, 1846.

Chairs and Looking Glasses.



DAVID KNOWLTON, at his shop on Oak street, has just received a first rate assortment of chairs and looking glasses. He also continues to carry on the Cabiner business, a few rods west of Granite Bank, on Onk street, where he keeps a good assortment of FURNITURE Persons wishing to purchase, are in. vited to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere. Old Furniture Repaired in the best manner and a

Augusta, July 9, 1845.
N. B. COFFINS of various sizes kept on hand

HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES

An approved remedy for Costiveness and Dyspepsia: Recommended by the most distinguished Medical Faculty, who every day psescribe them to their pa-

tients and use them in their families. THIS inestimable medicine has been before the public for more than eight years. The sales have quadrupled within two years, and are constantly increasing, the

This purely vegetable remedy is not like most of the popular medicines now in vogue, fitted up and extravagantly puffed to secure their sale, but a remedy whose virtues have been thoroughly tested for many years, in regions where jaundice and bilious diseases are very prevalent. This remedy, by regulating the bowels attraction. Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Chronic Diarrhoea or East India complaint, Worms, Ples, Amnorrhea or Suppres-sion, Morosis or Green Sickness, &c., &c. In all lense obstructions they are safe and effectual. Hundreds of la. dies in this city and Boston have used no other medicine, by advice of their family physicians, and have been cured Salem, Jan. 10, 1844 .- The undersigned having used Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges in Dyspepsia and kindred complaints, have proved them a very useful and excellent remedy. We cheerfully recommend them to all suffering from Dyspensia or Costiveness. The Peristaltics are very extensively used in this region, and are every day pre-

scribed by the first physicians in the place. BENJ. P. CHAMBERLAIN JOSEPH ADAMS. A sure, safe, and cheap cure for Piles.

Mr. Harrison—Having given your Peristaltic Lozenges and Pile Remedy a fair trial, I have the satisfaction to inform you that they have operated wonderfully in my case. 2m22 I had not been able for months to do any work at my trade Owing to exhaustion from bleeding, but I now feel myself cured. The severe pain which I had in my stomach is ous remedies to no purpose, until I tried your medicine. I can also state that Capt. Benj. Ireson of this town has also experienced great benefit from your remedy. I cheerfully recommend the medicine to all suffering with that distressing complaint-the Piles. EDWARD H. LEWIS. Lynn, Sept. 27, 1844.

3 Ask for Harrison's Pile Remedy. Price only 50 cts Both of these medicines are for sale by J. E. Ladd Augusta, and H. J. Selden, Hallowell. 1,29

He is the True Philanthropist.

WHO seeks to alleviate and relieve human suffering whether the disease be physical or moral; and any one in community is deserving of gratitude, it is be .-You may show your good feelings to such an one, as also your self respect and love of health—which surely are valuable possessions—by reading and diffusing the knowledge of and using JONES' DROPS for HUMORS, one of the best medicines that has ever been discovered for the cure of all eraptive diseases, and successful beyond a parallel, in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire or Erysipelas, Leprosy or White Scurf, Tetter or Ringworm, Prairie Itch, and all humors, internal or external. This medicine is recommended with perfect confidence for such affections, if only timely, patiently and persever-

who are afflicted with any of the above named complaints, and a cure as certain as any curative in the hands of man. Will you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail your-selves of this remedy, and also benefit the proprietor, by using the means so plainly placed in your way?
For sale by J. E. Ladd, and Horace Waters, Augusta H. J. Selden& Co. Hallowell: H. Smith & Co. Gardiner lliam Dyer, Waterville; O. W. Washburn, China, A. H. Abbott, South China; and by many other agents in

Augusta, Nov. 13, 1845. Purify the Blood!

various towns in this and the adjoining States.

These bitters possess the great merit of being entirely

of the vegetable world, in such a perfect manner, that enges. They have never been known to fail.

Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES" relieve headache, nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. They cure lowness a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restormant sickness in a very few minutes. They cure lowness a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restormant to the stormach and bowels, producing the sickness in a very few minutes. They cure lowness a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restormant to the stormach and bowels, producing the sickness in a very few minutes. They cure lowness a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restormant to the stormach and bowels, producing the sickness in a very few minutes. of spirits, despondency, faintness, colic, spasms, cramps of the stomach, summer or bowel complaints; they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.

Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER" is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and wenkness in the back, loins, side, breact, peck, limbs, joints, rhemmatism, lumbaro, &c. One mil-

any that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of the public, and will receive it.

Sold in Augusta by J. E. Ladd, who will supply agents to sell again; and sold by one agent in most of the towns and villages in the State of Maine.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently established himsely to sell again; and sold by one agent in most of the towns and villages in the State of Maine.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently established himsely to sell again; and sold by one agent in most of the towns and villages in the State of Maine. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently established himself, at Winthrop Village, in the currying business. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of the best leather, such as heavy wax, kip, calf, boot and shoe linings and bindings. Also ready made boots and shoes. All of which he offers for sale on the lowest terms, for cash or approved A. P. BATCHELDER. N. B. Persons who want leather curried can have it done at my shop in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

Winthrop, Feb. 23, 1846.

Lard Oil, Lard Oil. 400 GALLONS extra No. 1 Lard Oil, a very su-All in want of a good article are requested to call and examine it before purchasing.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD,

Augusta, June 8. 10w24 Mo, 9 Bridge's Block ROOM PAPER of new and elegant patterns, for sale